THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

May 29, 1948

US AID TO CHINA

AN EDITORIAL

Blueprint For Peace

C. Y. W. Meng

British-Jap Textile Rivalry

K. Stone

MISSIONS FACE DILEMMA

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 109 PRICE CNC$100,000 NUMBER 13

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Robbery And Murder

To The Editor:

Kaifeng, once one of the three old capitals of China and now the political center of Honan Province, has become a city of "robbery and murder." On April 26, the spokesman of the Provincial Bureau of Police Affairs announced that 42 cases of robbery occurred in the month of March in 16 different places in Kaifeng.

To take an average, a plunder would have happened in each 17 hours and 30 minutes! But the figures given by the government official are much less than the real cases; because the "big potatoes" consider they lose face to inform the public of too many ugly facts. Last week, it was in the daytime that a miller walking to the Li-Ming Middle School was overtaken and stripped of CNC$1,000,000 by two robbers. The spot is less than 50 steps from the school.

As to the cases of murder, a whole family of five people were killed at the same time in the Shanhotien street and four men were shooting at one another at 4:00 p.m. just by the side of one police sub-bureau. Drownings, burials or disappearances are never in the least rare in Kaifeng.

True is the old Chinese saying: to be a dog in peaceful times is much better than to be a man in times of unrest.

GALATIANS.

Kaifeng, Honan,
May 4, 1948.

Not What We Need

To The Editor:

As the result of the deteriorating situation in China, students' movements of anti-starvation and anti-Civil War arise one after another, with the sympathy of all the people throughout China. These movements are certainly innocent and pure, and without any political basis. But the Government never takes trouble to probe their causes; on the contrary, it uses force to pressure them and spends millions of dollars for the senseless National Assembly as well as the elections....

Such a government as this is really not what we need. We want a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

C. H. LEE.

Peiping,
May 1, 1948.

Empty Stomachs

To The Editor:

Comparing the letter, "Other Side of Story" written by Mr. Li Hen in the May 1st *Review* with "What Is Happening in Peiping" in the April 24th *Review*, one sees the difference in attitude that exists between professors in North and West China.

I participated in the parade on April 9th. There were about 20 machine guns in the gate of the government office. Police bayonets were fixed and some police had grenades in their hands. In order to prevent the students from

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entering the gate the police opened fire and beat students with bayonets, sticks and gun handles.

Here I can pledge myself that we are innocent of pro-Communism, of spying for the Communists or of agitating. Our only demands were for our empty stomach and for stabilization of study.

PEAKER TU.

Chengtu,
May 8, 1948.

Mere Illusions

To The Editor:

After VJ Day, we thought that from then on we might lead a life of welfare and happiness and that henceforth China could stand on an equal footing with the Powers. But our hopes proved to be mere illusions. The victory over Japan brought us only a worse situation than what we had undergone during the Sino-Japanese war.

With the Civil War and the booming commodity prices, China has been thrown into poverty and confusion. Most Chinese, except for the corrupt officials, can hardly keep body and soul together; some are even forced to go astray and some commit suicide. However, instead of attempting to solve the problems of the people, the Government resorts to high-handed measures in dealing with them, which makes the situation worse. Now China is on the verge of extermination.

I wonder, how can we *lao pai hsing* live on if the Civil War is allowed to continue.

T. M. CHANG.

Chungking,
May 6, 1948.

Student Saviors

To The Editor:

In the year 1919, on May 4th, the student movement made its place in China's history. The Youth Corps was summoned by our President in the year 1944.

The civil war has brought our country into a crisis. It is one of the most critical periods in China's history. China is in danger. Whether she may be saved must depend upon her students. The students are the heroes, warriors, reformers, statesmen of the future and they have strong love and deep patriotism for their country. China now is in trouble with political upheaval and economic unrest, but of all her problems none is as imperative as the civil war. If her students awake and arise, China will be safe.

CHOU TSING CHEH.

Wukang, Hunan,
May 3, 1948.

Conscription

To The Editor:

Like an avaricious monster the civil war is killing thousands of people, day by day. No one believes in the annihilation of the Red forces reported by the Government military spokesmen. The Reds in Manchuria have built up their supply lines by repairing the damaged railroads and highways while planes must be used for shipment to the isolated strategic points of the Nationalist Army.

That the Nationalist Army has suffered serious losses at the hands of the bandits is admitted. For replacements the Government relies on poorly handled conscription. A certain number of soldiers, between the ages of 21 and 26—the number determined by the local census—must be rendered by each community to the Conscription Headquarters for field training. It is generally believed by the Chinese people that to be a soldier means

ill treatment and an inhuman existence. The receipt of a conscription order throws a village into panic. The wealthy use money to bribe the pao-chang to change their ages on the records. The poor, who have barely enough money to support themselves, either submit to conscription or flee to Red areas. The rich often hire poor men to replace them. The present hire for such purpose is CN$50,000,000 and a special broker usually transacts the business.

It seems obvious that the Government Conscription Order is not being carried out properly when men of 30 and 40 years of age are being sent to Conscription Headquarters.

W. Y. KANG.

Tangku, Hopei,
May 6, 1948.

Responsible To Public

To The Editor:

The long dispute between the Directorate General of Posts and the Postal Employees' Union regarding improvement in conditions of employment has finally come to a head. About the middle of the month employees of the Shanghai Post Office, in order to tell the postal authorities that they could no longer tolerate the poor treatment meted out to them, resorted to a variety of go-slow tactics. In short, they purposely held up mail matter (including express articles) for one day. These being very abnormal times, I don't want to express an opinion as to whether the go-slow was warranted. As one who has to use the postal service every now and then, however, I merely wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Communications people, especially Lt. Gen. Yu Ta-wei, who is known to be extremely interested in the postal service, to their grave responsibility to the public. I suffered tremendously because of the one-day hold up and I can produce conclusive evidence supporting my statement. There must have been thousands of people who suffered as much as I did.

SYMPATHETIC.

Shanghai,
May 19, 1948.

Man-Made Banditry

To The Editor:

The provincial authorities are much occupied with the suppression of the bandits. The bandits, however, are and have been created by the bandit makers, who are the corruptive officers engaging in repression and injustice. Following are a few typical examples of newspaper reports.

Yang Hai-yen, of Jiing-tung hsien in the west, who had committed many crimes, left his native place for a couple of years. No one knows when and how he became the chief of the Financial Department of the Jiing-tung Hsien Government. Yang, under cover of his position, squeezed money out of the salaries and allowances of the Hsien Local Corps and starved them on insufficient monthly incomes. Taking up cudgels for his soldiers, the chief of the Corps, Hsieh Hung-chang, demanded that Yang pay his soldiers all their money as stipulated by the Government, but his request was refused. They quarreled and Hsieh beat up Yang. In return, Yang had Hsieh thrown into prison and attempted to put him to death but Hsieh was set free by his armed soldiers. When the magistrate returned to his hsien from Kunming, where he had participated in the Administrative Meeting, he discovered that he was too late. In spite of his advice and persuasions, Hsieh and his hundreds of soldiers had joined the bandits who are reported to have grown

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The highest knowledge can be nothing more than the shortest and clearest road to truth; all the rest is pretension, not performance, from which we can learn nothing, but that it is the external sign of an internal deficiency.

—WALTER COLTON.

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in strength in Ta-yao, Yao-an and Yen-fong hsien in the west.

The city of Ping-bian hsien near the border of Indo-China in the south was occupied by bandits for a couple of days, according to the *Min I Jih Pao* (People's Opinion Daily), the KMT-controlled mouthpiece of Yunnan. While the magistrate was in Kunming participating in the Administrative Meeting, a group of bandits (including a professor, two teachers of the Provincial Ping-bian Primary School and 19 boy and girl students), equipped with modern machine guns and pistols, arrived at the city. The people in the city mistook them for government officers and no attention was paid to them. At 3:00 p.m., April 5, a great disturbance was heard outside the city. Two thousand or so bandits entered the city from three directions after defeating the local militia. Meanwhile, watchwords, handbills and manifestos issued by "the Commandos of the Democratic Allied Army" were posted on all walls. Flags, on which were silver stars, yellow moon, red sun and blue sky, were flying everywhere. At dawn of April 6 the bandit officers already occupied the Hsien Government, Hsien KMT Office and the barn in which a great quantity of rice had been stored. Bandit officers sent from house to house invited the lao pai hsing to come for rice, five tou for each person. They then opened the "People's Meeting" at the Hsien Council. Thousands of people were present. The Chairman emphasized that they were neither Communists nor "fellow travellers" of Mao Tze-tung but disciples of "Righteousness." They believed it to be their duty to overthrow the present reactionary government and to establish a good government, of the people, by the people and for the people. Their policies were: anti-conscription, anti-opium, anti-taxes and anti-rice-borrowing and, above all, that every lao pai hsing should have enough food and clothing. Yan Tai-chun was then elected by the meeting to act as Magistrate. The bandits murdered the magistrate from ambush as he returned to Ping-bian from Kunming. Several nearby hsien were thrown into utter confusion and excitement. The local newspapers claimed that government soldiers had retaken the city on April 26 and the bandits defeated and dispersed. Whether they have been dispersed for good remains a question.

A newspaper later claimed that political plotters made use of a psychological moment to instigate the insurrection, abetted by the general discontent of the starving tenants. However, the whole bandit-suppression campaign is complicated by the increasing political tinge. The Government must differentiate between two kinds of bandits, those who are created by injustice and starvation and those who make use of the others for their own purposes. To the first group the Government must bring justice and economic relief. The second group must be wiped out of existence.

HELEN P. F. SHIH.

Kunming,
May 4, 1948.

In Memory

To The Editor:

In commemorating the 29th anniversary of the May 4th Student Movement inaugurated in Peiping, I find in myself mixed feelings. So many social sicknesses still wait for us to struggle with and to eliminate. Our young students should take a lead in so doing as our predecessors of the May 4th Movement once did.....

K. C. HIUNG.

Chun Hwa University,
Wuchang,
May 5, 1948.

Masters Of City

To The Editor:

Since the Golden Castle tragedy, the gendarmery has been more or less restrained. But, according to today's *Ta Kung Pao* (local news page), one gendarme opened fire on someone in the Chungshan Park. The report indicates that the *Hsien Pin* was arrested by the police, but later was handed back to the gendarmery. I do hope that, in the interests of discipline and public safety, such wanton action will be severely punished.

I have the impression that gendarmes have an unpleasing habit of acting as if they were masters of the city. For instance, it is their duty to see that members of the fighting forces abide by the Government's rules and regulations. The Government, both through the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and through the Ministry of National Defense, has clearly told each and every member of the services that he has no right to free rides on public transportation. It follows therefore that gendarmes should see that all servicemen buy tickets when they ride in a bus or streetcar. However, the gendarmes themselves refuse to buy tickets!

CURIOUS.

Shanghai,
May 19, 1948.

Inter-Clique Warfare

To The Editor:

For several weeks we have missed in your *Review* letters and articles from Hongkong which are really worth reading. Foreign reports here said that Chinese censors in Shanghai are withholding any correspondence and manuscripts which to their judgments are detrimental to the State.....We who came from the US are more surprised because American money and scissors are employed to cut papers glorifying American ideology. (There has been no official reimposition of censorship to date—*Editor*).

The election of General Li Tsung-jen as China's Vice President is regarded here as the beginning of the end of the Government diehards. Many observers are, however, of the opinion that General Li will have to be kicked out or eventually assimilated into "the system." Even if Mao Tse-tung were to be elected, they said, the KMT's ruling class would be able to absorb him.

On the whole, representatives of the KMT in Hongkong are rather silent. The Hongkong Government announced that May 5th would be a general holiday in honor of the inauguration of President Chiang. As the Generalissimo failed to take the oath that day, humorists here said Hongkong celebrated the inauguration of China's first President—first and alone.....The customs' seizure and confiscation of gold bars in British territory has drawn very serious protests from the British and Chinese alike. The protests are interpreted as an open revolt against the monopoly of China's finance, industry and commerce by the few favored families. Just now there is a case where the Chinese Maritime Customs detained and confiscated 145 taels of gold on British soil. The owners and smugglers are represented by men formerly connected with non-Kung-Soong cliques of the KMT. They are not only appealing to Hongkong law but also to China's courts and the Control Yuan for redress of what they called "an offence to the friendship of foreign states as provided in the Penal Code of the Chinese Maritime Customs." It is known that these protestants have the backing of many KMT bigshots. This inter-clique warfare of the KMT abroad

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should interest readers in China.

Your *Review* for May 8 mentions Takeki Horiuchi, T. V. Soong's Japanese advisor now in Hainan working for the sale of iron ore there to Japan. Horiuchi, according to Hongkong's reports, was not only Japanese Consul General in Shanghai before the war but also Japanese minister at large to Wang Ching-wei's National Government. Horiuchi was known as the real author of all anti-Allied measures which Wang's puppet regime undertook against the war efforts of the Anglo-American-Chungking governments. He should be tried and sentenced as a war criminal instead of being employed to boss us here as he did under the Mikado's direction. This is another factor that is likely to alienate the loyalty of those who have fought for the democratic cause.....

WILLIAM E. FENN.

Hongkong,
May 8, 1948.

New Artery

To The Editor:

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that if the Chinese people continue to slumber in their dreamland, to engage in the Civil War and to indulge in egotism and nepotism, while in the world the chasm between the two great powers and their respective satellites is so pronounced that World War III seems inevitable, China shall perish from the earth.

The only way to prevent China from going to the dogs appears to be the immediate cessation of the Civil War. To attain this goal, the authorities are advised that, first of all, forcible measure must be taken outright to prevent economic conditions from worsening in order that the people may have a tolerably decent livelihood. Secondly, those notorious bigshots who have lined their pockets with dollars by squeezing the lao pai hsing and embezzling the public funds, should be shot to death without mercy so as to appease the general anger of the people to some extent. We young men, however, panegyrized as the "new artery of China," should do our best to clarify the existing chaos as the heritage we leave our children.

I dislike to set forth many points that cannot be put into practice. To "talk big but act small" is a luxury. If the above suggestions can be put into effect it is more than enough to save our country.

C. C. Y.

Chung Cheng Middle School, Sian,
May 13, 1948.

Isolation A Luxury

To The Editor:

In your *Review* of May 15 you published a reader's letter called "Students' Duty" by Mr. Hsu. He made several points on present education. I recognize his eagerness for greater learning but I cannot agree with his first suggestion.

Certainly there is no wrong in his statement that "we should bury ourselves in books" but why are we "not old enough to participate in or interfere with social activities?" Are our ages and natural abilities insufficient? We are students for all of our lives. If we do not take part in the social problems during our student days, when may we be permitted to do so? In this confused land, we students are all on the verge of starvation and oppression. Are we able, then to follow his advice? Should we avoid getting in contact with any circles which will disturb or affect our studies?

C. S. HU.

Nanking,
May 18, 1948.

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Is This Democracy?

To The Editor:

The convocation of our first National Assembly has drawn the attention of the world to the determination of our Government to carry out the democratization of China. There are many people who feel that we Chinese shall be leading a better life now that our new Constitution has been put into effect. But, so far as democracy is concerned, it seems to me that our country is still far from its goal. Our Government, though democratic in name, shows little interest in promoting the rights and the welfare of its citizens.....

Examples of this are numerous, but there is one glaring recent one. A short time ago a striking example of totalitarian brutality was reported in all the Hongkong papers, though not a word of it appeared in our local press. One version of the story goes like this:

On April 13, four boy students of the Fung Chi Primary School in Shang Shui, Po An District, Kwangtung, who had made up their minds to work with the Communists, decided to leave for the Red areas. Being ignorant of where the Reds were or how to get to them, they asked some un-uniformed Nationalist soldiers who were passing by. These soldiers, pretending to guide them, led the boys back to Nationalist headquarters, and after "questioning" shot them on the charge of being Communist spies.

When the public heard of this outrage, protests were made to the Government and there was much incensed discussion. The local Kwangtung press hastened to issue a Government-dictated story to the effect that the four boys who were shot were not school boys but Red captives who were attempting to escape.

Nowadays, when the press is severely censored, we have great difficulty in judging the accuracy of any given situation. Whether these boys were school boys or Red spies remains to be seen. But we all do know that many Chinese military officers, especially those of lower rank, have little regard for civilian rights and are inclined to take the law into their own hands.

CHUNG-YEAN LO.

Kwangtung, China,
May 5, 1948.

Innocents Executed

To The Editor:

Nowadays, even the housewives in Hongkong are convinced that Kuomintang ruled China is a dangerous inferno. They have been admonishing their children to keep away from this most dangerous territory ever since the appalling accident that befell four Chinese youths here recently.

The victims were Liaow Sui-shiang, aged 16; Liaow Chung-kuen, 16; Liaow Fu-shiang, 17; and Liaow Wei-kwong, 16. They lived in Wahsan village in the New Territory of Hongkong, near the border. All were students of the Feng Chih Primary School in the Sheungshui district.

On April 12, Liaow Sui-shiang and Liaow Chung-kuen asked their teacher for permission to take a three-day trip. They wanted to go to a fair at Shumchun and they would pay a visit to their uncle, Liaow Kwan-you, a brick merchant in Shahwan which was along the road in Chinese territory.

The four Liaow boys left home for their trip that evening, accompanied by two younger friends. They carried with them a flashlight, several 10 cent banknotes, a rubber slingshot for shooting at birds and a small box in which to store the lizards which they caught along the way. The boys took a shortcut in order to reach their destination more quickly, but found that it was getting dark sooner

than they had expected. The older boys ordered the younger ones to turn back, which they did.

The parents of the four boys heard nothing of their sons until April 14 when they were informed by a clerk of the uncle's shop that he (the uncle) had been arrested by the police that morning and had encountered the four boys in the jail he had been taken to. The clerk said that the boys had been arrested the night of April 12 on the road, had been accused of being Red spies and were about to be shot when their uncle saw them.

The parents were told that the boys had encountered several nonuniformed policemen along the road soon after they had ordered their younger friends to go home. The police asked the boys to identify themselves, and the boys replied simply that they were boy scouts (Tung Chun). Unexpectedly, the police produced arms, brandished them in the boys faces and said, "Good! You are Red Army (Hung Chun). Follow us!" Please note the similarity of the two words.

When their uncle was brought to the jail two days later, the boys were nearly dead. Their bodies were burned and bleeding. Their last words were, "Uncle, we are going to die. They forced us to say that we belong to the Red Army. We have been burned and we are hopeless now. Save yourself if you can!"

The parents were paralyzed. What could they do? As poor laborers and farmers they had nowhere to turn for help. They rushed to the old principal of the boys' school who, as the only thing he could do, gave them a letter to take to Police Headquarters in which he firmly stated the boys were good students, absolutely without unlawful inclinations, and begged for their release. Of course, the parents were not even listened to by the police and were threatened with being shot if they did not return to their homes at once. The next morning, the four boys were executed; the fate of the uncle, Liaow Kwan-you, is unknown. Few people dare to cross the border now. Even the families of the boys have not the courage to go over and claim their corpses.

The execution has been confirmed officially by Mr. Sun Tai-leung, Chief of Police Headquarters at Shumchun. He explained in an interview with the press

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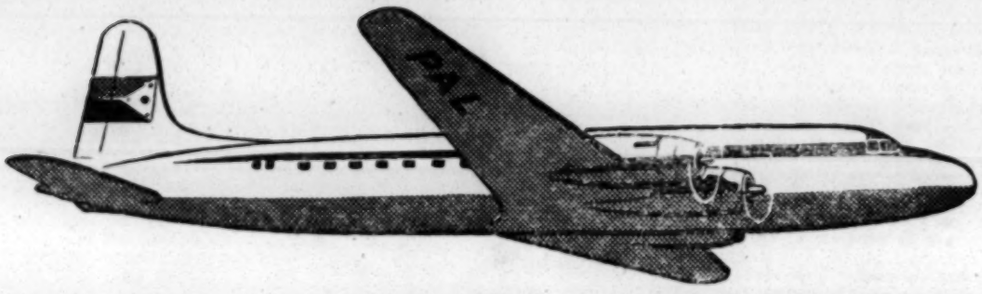

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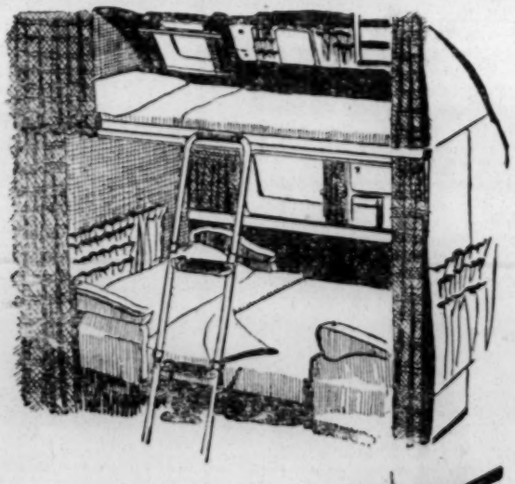

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THE ROUTE OF THE PACIFIC PACEMAKERS

that the boys approached the plain-clothesmen on patrol and asked to be directed to the Communist areas, saying they were going to join the Communist "Little Devils Brigade." As a result of interrogation at police headquarters, the boys confessed and were executed in accordance with the emergency law governing the disposition of "rebels."

Even if we grant that the police version of the story be true, we can't swallow any emergency law which empowers the police to kill boys who are NOT Communists, but are allegedly intending to join the Communists. Nor, so far as I can remember, does the emergency law governing rebels promulgated by Nanking call for the death penalty for lao pai hsing merely for intention. Either the police misinterperted the law, or the rule of the KMT is without law at all.

WANG SZE-ZEE.

Hongkong,
April 30, 1948.

Dirty Linen Washing

To The Editor:

People watched with breathless interest for the National Assembly which they hoped would do something to improve the present deteriorating situation in China. To their extreme disappointment, they found that the Assembly did little more than what might be termed window-dressing.

It has been said that the formation of the National Assembly marked the beginning of a democratic era in Chinese history. Actually, it was a great step toward Kuomintang dictatorship and, further, it legalized the dictatorship. It was universally admitted that the Assembly was completely monopolized by the Kuomintang. The election of president was only a matter of form. According to press reports, when a delegate from Honan criticized Generalissimo Chiang's report as "inadequate," he was shouted down by a part of the Assembly, some of whom even called upon him to kneel for daring to criticize. Why he could not criticize the Generalissimo in a "democratic" country is beyond comprehension.

I feel that the National Assembly was a reactionary body. In spite of a decision to bolster the Kuomintang to carry the so-called bandit-suppression campaign on to the bitter end, the delegates failed to exert themselves in accordance with the people's will to bring the Civil War to a close. Instead, they poured oil on the flames, causing further suffering to the lao pai hsing whom they represented. Could they be called the true delegates of the people?

The National Assembly has revealed that the Kuomintang is a loose organization, full of cliques and inter-contradictions. This is shown by the contest for the vice-presidency between Sun Fo and Li Tsung-jen. Feudalism, secret pressure and manipulation were prevalent. Political programs were unimportant in the campaign. Self-interest was the basis used in forming their organizations.

Now the Assembly is over. We can see the suppression of opinion, the squabbling and the lack of dignity. Outside the meeting, the Kwangtung delegates stormed a newspaper office; a delegate committed suicide for reasons as yet unrevealed; eight "rebel" delegates staged a hunger strike as a protest against the Government. It was a kaleidoscopic scene. It left one under the impression that it was not a National Assembly in its real sense but rather a big washing of dirty linen before the world.

ROBERT K. HSU.

Canton,
May 6, 1948.

Imitative Democracy

To The Editor:

The National Assembly is over and the first president and vice-president have been elected under the new constitution. It has been officially stated that China moves a large step, from "tutelage" to a democratic era, that the people shall, from now on, have the right to lay hand on state affairs. To me, this statement seems over-confident. Since the democratic system can only be soundly operated on the basis of public criticism and common support, how can this system be realized in China while most of the people are illiterate and starving?

Furthermore, in viewing the National Assembly, China's so-called parliament, one cannot be optimistic for the behavior of the delegates must lead to an unfortunate type of political career. This imitative democracy isn't deeply enough rooted in China to provide either the happiness of the people or progress of the country. Putting aside the corrupt practices by which delegates secured their seats, it was learned that during meetings they abused one another, shouted and even fought. This sort of behavior seems a great satire on democracy.

CHANG CHIN JAN.

Canton,
May 17, 1948.

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A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 109 Shanghai, Saturday, May 22, 1948 No. 12

US Aid To China

FROM time to time we have commented upon the advisability, both politically and economically, of granting further loans to the present Chinese Government. Our views have changed slightly from time to time, largely as a result of the changing conditions in China and in the world. However, our belief that China is a poor financial risk is unchanged. China is now to receive a new loan from America, this time totaling US$460,000,000, of which US$150,000,000 is military aid.

Having the bitter experience of UNRRA aid to China freshly in mind, it is encouraging to note that the current China Relief Mission aid (and, presumably, the forthcoming aid mentioned above) is following a different pattern. There is more supervision and there is to be an emphasis, we understand, upon businesslike methods. We certainly hope so.

* * *

JUST a year ago we compiled a partial list of China's indebtedness to foreign countries and it did not make encouraging reading. The list of defaulted loans covered an entire page of the *Review*. Loans dating back to 1898 remain unpaid. A complete list would probably be almost impossible to prepare, especially since changes in government, two successive world wars and a host of other things have enabled the respective governments of China to shake off a large number of obligations.

The important thing about this record of bad debt is that it shows the continuance of certain conditions in China which have made it impossible for each succeeding government to operate in a businesslike fashion. Civil war, of course, has been one of the prime factors, since victorious rebels scarcely ever care to accept responsibility for loans granted to the previous regime, especially if they were granted by foreigners with a view to enabling the former government to stay in power.

The following list of loans, a part of which is reprinted from the May 10, 1947 issue of the *Review*, to our knowledge is correct. It does not include a great many loans, such as German and Japanese credits which were wiped out by two wars, in the case of Germany, and one war in the case of Japan. It is also incomplete in that it does not include many private loans. Another point which must be noted is that we have made no attempt to calculate the value of the various credits in terms of present day dollars or pounds or other currency. It is, however, obvious that a loan made in 1898 cannot be considered as worth the same today. A dollar bought a great deal more in 1898 than it does now.

During the Sino-Japanese war period alone the Ministry of Finance issued bonds *internally* which have the following total values: CNC$15,005,000,000, CGU100,000,000, £20,000,000 and US$200,000,000. As of the beginning of last year, the following amounts of principal were still owed: CNC$14,562,252,000, CGU83,800,000, £17,965,000 and US$169,825,000. Since the Government has announced its intention of paying off its internal bonds at face value, the above mentioned figures in CNC and CGU might as well be written off as valueless. The foreign currency loans, if ever paid, will undoubtedly be redeemed at the official rate. These figures do not include any loans raised internally before the Sino-Japanese War.

Credits advanced to China by America and Britain during the war, according to official Chinese Government figures, totaled US$870,000,000 and £58,047,000. Some repayment of these obligations has been made. Exactly how much we do not know, although press dispatches have recorded British displeasure in recent months because China has been making more payment to America than to Britain. As of June 1945, however, China had repaid US$147,698,226.28 and £667,510/4/8.

Other financial aid given China in the war and postwar period includes three barter trade agreements between China and Russia in 1938 and 1939 which totaled the equivalent of US$250,000,000. China apparently is still repaying these credits with shipments of wolfram, etc. to the Soviet Union.

It may be argued that these loans were made during a war and cannot be expected to be settled because of the economic dislocation. That is partially true and it is also true that in a measure they were political loans from countries which later fought the same enemy China was resisting. However, there is a long list of prewar credits, both official and private, which are still unpaid. Following is a list of sterling loans on which principal and interest are outstanding:

The Chinese Loan of 1898, the Chinese Railway Loan of 1899, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, the Honan Railway Loan of 1905, the Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan of 1937, the Chinese Gold Loan of 1908, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1908, the Tientsin-Pukow Supplementary Loan of 1910, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loans of 1908 and 1910, the Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911, the Chinese Reorganization Loan of 1913, the Sterling Indemnity Loan of 1934, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Completion Loan of 1936, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loans of 1908 and 1910, the

Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911, the Shanghai-Fengching Railway Loan of 1914. The interest and principal still in default on the foregoing loans total £29,385,849.

(Some of the foregoing may appear to be duplicates but that is because they are issues bearing the same name but coming from different foreign countries, or, while bearing the same name, have different rates of interest and terms of payment.)

Other sterling loans upon which there is still principal outstanding include: The Gold Loan of 1912, the Gold Loan of 1913, the Vickers-Marconi Treasury Notes, the Loan of 1922 and the Bonds of 1925. The total unpaid principal of these loans is £17,736,217.

In addition there are the following railway advances made between 1913 and 1937: Pukow Sinyang Railway Advance of 1913, Tatung-Chengtu Railway Advance of 1913, the Taokow-Chinghua Railway Advance, the Chinghua-Menghsien Railway Advance, the King-Kan Railway Advance, the Chuchow Repair Shops Advance and the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Improvement Loan of 1937. The unpaid principal on these advances totals £1,453,773.

Besides these sterling loans there have been several loans for railways and other development projects which are quoted in various foreign currencies. Among the ones upon which there is still principal outstanding are the Chicago Continental Bank Loan of 1919 with US$5,500,000 unpaid; the Pacific Development Corporation Loan of 1919 with US$4,900,000 unpaid; the French Boxer Indemnity Gold Loan of 1925 with US$22,136,650 unpaid; the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Gold Bonds of 1928 with US$828,900 unpaid; the Kaifeng-Honan Railway Gold Loan of 1903-7 with French Francs 23,383,375 unpaid; the Pukow Gold Loan of 1914 with French Francs 100,000,000 unpaid; the Lung-Hai Railway Treasury Notes of 1925 with French Francs 21,250,000 unpaid; the Lung-Hai Railway Treasury Bonds of 1920-1-2 with Belgian Francs 137,743,000 unpaid; the Lung-Hai Railway Treasury Bonds of 1920-3 with Guilders 31,438,000 unpaid; the Tatung-Chengtu Railway Advance of 1913 with French Francs 4,251,560 unpaid; the Chuchow-Chingchow Railway Loan by Siems & Carey with US$1,150,000 unpaid and a collection of various foreign currency debts of the Ministry of Communications which total approximately US$11,000,000.

The foregoing assorted railway loans should make interesting reading for those who advocate the allocation of US$10,000,000 from the new American credit for the rehabilitation of the Canton-Hankow Railway, although we will say that despite its previous bad record the present Ministry of Communications is one of the best run agencies of the Government.

* * *

IN more recent times the record of loans to China has been much the same except that the amounts have been larger and the creditor is almost entirely the United States. US credits to China, not included in the foregoing, include:

Lend-Lease from VJ Day to June 30, 1947, US$728,000,000; Lend-Lease "Pipeline" Credit US$54,000,000; Surplus Property turned over (procurement cost of supplies and US$40,000,000 credit) US$865,000,000; Import-Export Bank Credit US$98,000,000; Small Arms Purchase Credit US$636,658; Maritime Commission Credit for cargo vessels US$22,000,000; Education and Survey Grants from President's Emergency Fund US$450,000; Congressional Grant of December 19, 1947 US$18,000,000; UNRRA (US contribution) US$492,000,000; Post-UNRRA Aid (US share) US$30,000,000; Navy Grant for Improving Port Facilities US$15,000,000; Airplane Agreement of September 1945 US$307,750,000; Mark Down Sale of 150 Airplanes US$41,400,000; Sino-American Cooperative Organization Agreement (between US Navy and Chinese secret police) from September 1945 to March 1946 US$17,666,930. These grants total US$2,844,-903,588.

This is quite a list and adds up to a tidy sum. However, there is still more to come. The remainder, harder to estimate, involves military aid. For instance, there is a "service" charge for transporting Nationalist armies by air from "Free" China to North China and Manchuria at the end of the war so that they could beat the Communists to these areas and thus get the loot available at the time of the Japanese surrender. Another item is the sale (on credit) of 271 naval vessels to the Chinese Navy. No definite figure of their value is available, but estimates run from US$500,000,000 to US$800,000,000.

How much, for instance, should be put down for the training of a total of 47 Kuomintang divisions from VJ Day to the end of 1947? How much should be listed as the cost of the present Military Advisory Group in China which is said to comprise as many as 1,000 American army personnel?

Critics of American policy estimate that since VJ Day the US has given the Nanking Government materials, monies and services to the tune of *more than US$4,000,000,000*. That is an awful lot of money. It is more than America loaned Britain on strict terms for repayment. It is almost as much as America will spend in all of Europe during the next year. Perhaps, though, this figure is too high. If we take the total of the figures listed in the foregoing, not counting any indefinite charges for ships or services, etc. the exact amount of which we do not know, we have nearly US$3,000,000,000. This is still a lot of money. What has it accomplished. Has it enabled the Government to crush the Reds? Has it enabled the Government to rehabilitate the country's economy? Has it enabled the Government to stabilize the currency?

* * *

THE basic flaw in American thinking about aid to China in our view is that too few proponents of such aid have even the slightest idea of what this country is like. Why hasn't the Chinese Loan of 1898 been paid back yet? Why were endless loans needed for the construction of the same railroad? Why were several loans granted decades ago to build a railroad that today still hasn't been built? The answer, unfortunately, is that very little money

loaned to any Chinese Government since the first days of contact between China and the foreign powers has ever been spent for the purpose originally intended. From the record, the present regime seems to have almost as bad a credit record as any of its predecessors.

The American public and Congress, fed for years on a largely fictitious diet of China information passed out by well-meaning missionaries and businessmen who were staggered by the idea of 400,000,000 customers, are only now beginning to realize that all is not as it seems. The aid and credits have often been a real disservice to this country. To blame the Chinese people or even their various governments would be unfair.

The latest example of faulty thinking about China's problems and needs was UNRRA. China lacked several essentials needed to make a success of UNRRA aid. She did not have enough money to finance the internal distribution of the aid, so that ship after ship piled its cargo on Shanghai's docks where it rotted because of the simple fact that the Chinese Government was too broke to pay the coolie hire to move it. China did not have sufficient personnel well enough trained to administer the aid. The CNRRA office fast became a sort of postwar version of the old Chinese yamen, with office politics, corruption, squeeze, etc. the main order of business. What good administrators the organization had were bogged down in the morass and unable to function. The UNRRA aid came in such a big chunk that China couldn't absorb it.

While these things were faults of China, she was not entirely to blame for them. Washington, actually, was to blame for being so poorly informed of conditions here.

* * *

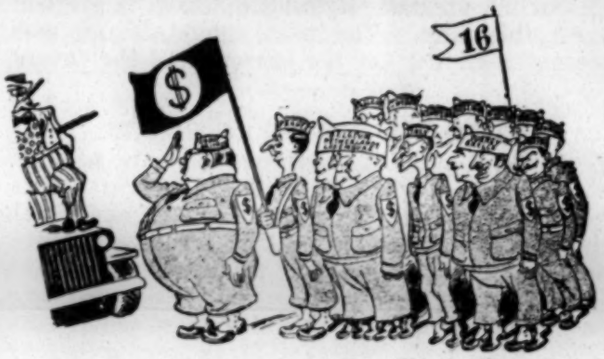
THE present China Relief Mission fully recognizes the mistakes of the UNRRA-CNRRA mess and its administrators are doing their best to avoid them. The aid, only totaling some US$50,000,000, is being administered in small monthly doses which the country can absorb. Further, for the present the aid is being restricted to the five main cities which are the most modern areas in China and thus most likely to have modern minded Chinese administrators who are reasonably efficient. American supervision is close and operations in any given area on any given project are halted if things seem to be going wrong for any reason.

It is believed that the CRM has in a measure been a sort of "pilot plant" operation in preparation for the new aid and the aid that will most probably follow it if the program is a success and if the present Government is still in existence. Another point which may be hopeful is the tendency on the part of Congress to invite the participation and advice of American businessmen, both here and in America, in the matter of methods and ideas for businesslike administration. This can be a good sign if care is taken to see that the program doesn't become a vehicle for palming off a lot of useless merchandise at high prices by some of the unreasonable vested interests which unfortunately always seem to inhabit any business community.

THREE VIEWS OF THE WORLD

RUSSIAN:

The Marshall Plan



New Times (Moscow)

"Eyes Right! Line up on Wall Street.

AMERICAN:

To Discuss European Aid

San Francisco Chronicle

"Maybe I can make it easier for you."

ITALIAN:

Czechoslovakia Today

Candido (Milan)

"We're carrying out the Czech People's Front Program."

IN reciting the sad story of China's foreign obligations, we are not making a case for those who would deny essential aid to the Chinese people. We are merely pointing out how expensive and extensive such aid can be and still accomplish virtually nothing unless it is given in a sensible way. The past should be an ever present reminder for the present and the future.

Missions Face Dilemma

FOREIGN missionaries have been in periodic dilemmas ever since they came to China. At various times they have been at odds with virtually every group in this country. Sometimes they perhaps were at fault, but more often it was a case of missionary opposition to some established practice or vested interest which conflicted with the word of God as interpreted by the individual missionaries or their organizations.

Today the foreign missions are again facing a problem and, it appears, there is as yet no official mission decision as to how to proceed. The problem arises largely from the Civil War. The Communists are the main part of this problem and the missions are at present in a dilemma, unsure how to proceed, although there is some evidence that they are leaning toward the idea of throwing in their lot with the present National Government and almost anybody else who is anti-communist.

There are powerful forces within the various churches advocating such a course, while there are forces which would attempt a neutral policy. There is even another group which, while not exactly pro-communist, is certainly anti-Central Government.

* * *

THE fact that all is not unity within the missionary organizations is nothing new. The denominations have been at variance before. The mere fact that we today see a Catholic Church and several Protestant churches is in itself evidence of differences existing in greater or lesser degree almost since the time of Christ. Christian churches in China have, however, been united in that the announced goal of all has been to save Chinese from sin and to lead the people to the paths of righteousness. Generally, missionary activity in China—faced with opposition from vested interests often centuries old—had an evangelical, crusading spirit. This country was and still remains a great challenge.

In the early days of their work here, the foreign missionaries ran into many obstacles. The Chinese often were indifferent; the foreign business communities frequently failed to demonstrate many of the Christian virtues which the missionaries were trying to bring to the Chinese. At times, they were persecuted and some even lost their lives. In recent years, however, things have changed. Christianity in China is no longer a strong challenge to the status quo. It no longer fights the vested interests so vigorously. Christianity itself has become eminently respectable and is regrettably becoming an established and vested interest itself.

This is no phenomenon; it is a historical development, and a very interesting one, too. Christ was a radical. He was against the established order of the Romans. He laid down precepts, the acceptance of which meant the end of the social system of his day. He was a social reformer of the first magnitude. The early Christian not only had to believe in God, but to live in the Christian way, which was a way of life greatly different from the then prevailing pattern. Christ told his followers to give all their worldly possessions to the poor and to live in humility and poverty themselves. He actually practiced what he preached and so did a great many of his disciples. How many Christians today in China, in America or any place else in the world take the social reform teachings of Christ literally? The Romans fought Christ by every means they knew. They fought him because they disapproved of his beliefs and also because they had to if they were to justify their social system.

Gradually, Christianity spread through Europe. It became respectable, and with respectability came compromise and assimiliation until today many of the basic teachings of both the New and Old Testaments are things to which most of us give only lip service. When the foreign missionaries came to China they were in a position closely akin to the early Christians in Rome. Everybody was against them and they were fanatic crusaders. Now they are "accepted" and they have become to a large extent a part of the established system. The missionaries have compromised and the Chinese have modified Christianity.

An example of how the missions have altered their views is seen in the Christian colleges in China. Following the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in 1943, the Chinese Government drew up a new set of regulations for foreign-operated schools which makes them a great deal less effective than they were in the past. If this Government were a reasonable, democratic regime dedicated to good government, such regulations subjecting foreign schools to the same regulations as Chinese institutions would not matter. However, foreign schools are now saddled with the political trappings of straight Kuomintang schools. During the postwar days of student unrest, the secret police, the storm trooper-like Youth Corps, the Kuomintang-approved dean of discipline and many other evil ideas conceived by reactionary party members have all been shoved into the foreign mission schools. It is, however, to the credit of some schools and some missions that these practices have been resisted.

All too often, though, the schools have capitulated, with the lame explanation that after all the schools are in China and that they must conform with Chinese law. Did any early Christian do something which he felt to be obviously wrong, something obviously contrary to Christ's teachings, because it was the Roman law?

There are several reasons, as given by individual missionaries who privately admit that they abhor the fascist tendencies of the present Government, for this compromise by the foreign Christian missions. First, they say, compromise is necessary if the work is to be carried on.

This is justifiable because mission schools are still "better" than private or official schools since the academic standards remain higher and the atmosphere "more" democratic in that the students are not terrorized as extensively. It still seems a weak excuse for compromising the teachings of Christ and accepting rules and regulations which every true Christian presumably considers the work of the devil.

Another excuse is that if the mission schools did not partially "cooperate" with the authorities, the Government might not "cooperate" with the missions in facilitating their other work. It is pointed out that mission property generally is exempt from taxation, although, according to law, it could be taxed if the authorities so wished. It is our understanding that the law frees property used for purposes of worship from taxation. School property, charity installations, etc. might be interpreted by an unsympathetic judge as taxable, while income earning property certainly would qualify for taxation. This quite possibly is an effective club over the heads of some of the wealthier missions, especially the Catholics.

* * *

WHILE we have been pointing out a few faults—as we see them—in mission attitudes and work in China today, we certainly do not overlook the vast contributions being made by the missions, both religious and otherwise. Large numbers of Chinese are saved for Christ every year, which is, after all, the principal reason for the missions' existence. The cultural work of the missions is considerable, while their medical and relief programs are beyond description. In almost every remote part of China which we have visited, we have happened upon missionaries. They give spiritual comfort and medical aid to all. The value of this work cannot be overlooked.

However, it is our view that the entire missionary program is endangered by the fast disappearing crusading spirit and the tendency to compromise with evil in the form of government in order to expedite religious and material work. If a magistrate in a given hsien cooperates with the missionaries so long as they allow him to install secret police, informers and terrorists among the staffs of schools and hospitals and orphanages, the missionaries are paying too high a price. While they are recognized as benefactors, they also in many areas are recognized as being too closely associated with bad officials.

* * *

WHILE our personal view is that missionaries should be non-partisan in the present civil conflict, they should reaffirm their old high standards of right and wrong and do all in their power to work for what they sincerely believe to be honesty, justice and the Christian way. The acceptance of an alliance with the Kuomintang because it is the "lesser of two evils" is certainly not in the teachings of Christ. The missions must set their own standards of operation and conduct and judge all others by them. If such a stand again forces martyrdom upon them, they must accept it. The church grew most rapidly and exercised most influence in the days when its professional workers were fanatics, devoted to a demonstrably just cause which they upheld at the risk of mortal life itself. Compromise and rationalization are only for politicians and imperfect laymen.

25 Years Ago In *The Weekly Review*

May 26, 1923.

US Troops Last Resort

A message from Washington brings the news that the American cabinet met and decided to use American troops only as a last resort for saving the lives of the American kidnapped and held as captives in the mountains of Shantung.... It is clearly demonstrated that the foreign powers consider it inadvisable, inopportune or impossible for them to step in to save China unless as a last resort to save the lives of foreigners who along with the large numbers of Chinese fall victim of the abuses which become possible under demoralized government. If China is saved, according to present indication, she will have to save herself.... If the Chinese cannot or will not remedy the situation and if the foreign powers feel it is not their task or within their power to supply the remedy, together with the means of applying it, one can only stand in dread of the fate, that must be more awful than that which yet has come.

* * *

Guest of the Government

The Shanghai branch of the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will make its third annual pilgrimage on Sunday, May 27, to the grave of General Frederick Ward at Sungkiang, about an hour distant from Shanghai by train on the Hangchow line. General Ward, for whom the Post is named, was the organizer and until his death the leader of the "Ever Victorious Army of the Taiping." He fell at the head of his troops at Sungkiang and is buried there, his being the only grave of a foreigner in China whose care is undertaken by the Chinese government.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

May 28, 1938.

Yen Bloc

The problem which worries the British statesmen most.... is the problem of finance. Once the Japan-China-Manchukuo Yen Bloc is organized the British Sterling Bloc will lose its influence in the Far East. Under this situation it is not difficult to understand Britain's attempt to co-operate closely with the United States in order to isolate Japan and to interfere with the Japanese activities in China.

* * *

Pantless Gunner

The moving pictures of the attack and defense revealed that one member of the Panay crew dashed to his machine gun station minus his trousers.....

Commend me to that noble soul,
Who, in the battle's heat,
Rushed to his post without his pants,
The bomber's dive to meet;
Who stood upon the rocking deck
In careless disattire,
With shirt-tail flaunting in the breeze,
To deal out fire for fire. . .
Then dwell upon your epics,
Should you feel an urge for chants,
Recall the sinking Panay
And the gunner minus pants.

A Chinese Blueprint For Peace

C. Y. W. Meng

IN his remarkable article on "A Faint Blueprint for Peace" Martin Sommers, foreign editor of *The Saturday Evening Post*, tells of his trip to Germany as one of fourteen VIP (Very Important Persons) whom the American Army transported on mobile seminars to its far-flung occupation areas. The account of his breakfast in Hitler's own dining car, is memorable:

"We were eating our American breakfast of orange juice, buttered toast, marmalade, bacon and eggs, and plenty of coffee, when the train, an equipage more luxurious than anything I'd ever seen in America, slid to a stop in the porous railroad station of Essen. The contrast between inside and outside was pretty sharp, for Essen, home of the Krupp arsenal of Fascism, was one of the German cities given the full treatment by R.A.F. and American bombers.

Contrast Sharpens

"The contrast was to become even sharper. A motley herd of humanity outside the great, broad windows of our dining car pushed forward on the platform to watch us eat as they had not been eating for some years. There were blond, marble-eyed women with broomstick legs, their faces raddled with the false flush and puffy welts which denote hunger edema.

"You could read hate in some of those faces. There were the usual hard-looking German youths of eighteen and nineteen who hang around railroad stations because of the opportunities for catch-as-catch-can *Schieberei*, or black-market racketeering—lank shocks of uncut hair emphasized the wolfishness of their pointed faces. There were the pathetic old folk, dumb pain in their lackluster eyes as they pulled their rags around them against the cold.

"Some of these turned away unable to endure the sight of us eating. Only the curiosity of the small children seemed unalloyed by any other reactions; to them we were something like a traveling circus in a land where there are no circuses and very little bread.

"Buttering toast and forking eggs became a very uncomfortable process as the crowd grew and the stares increased in intensity. A well-meaning and alert escorting officer, solicitous for the welfare of his charges, told the German steward serving us—he is very proud that he had served General Eisenhower for some time on the same train—to lower shades. 'I think it's wiser,' the officer said simply."

The *Post* foreign editor continued: "We were much relieved to be able to go on eating breakfast without an audience . . . Behind those drawn curtains we no longer were obliged to feel queasy because we were eating well . . . But somehow our good had lost its savor . . . There was something wrong."

Similar Conditions Here

I don't have to take a trip to Germany to know the present misery of the German people. Here I have seen almost daily the same pathetic scene among my own people. At lunch and supper time and at the entrance of hotels and restaurants, there are always the same hard-looking youths who are ready to fight among themselves to grab the uneaten and cold rice from the carriers.

On every street corner and in front of every large building, the starving, the sick, the poor, the aged, the crippled and the homeless refugee—men, women and children—all can be seen wandering about begging for food and money.

In the early morning, I have very frequently found many of these people who had spent the night wrapped in few tattered rags to shield themselves from the bitter winter wind. On rainy nights while they are sleeping in the entrances to various buildings, their bodies are usually covered only by a piece of summer matting or perhaps a broken umbrella.

Although China is a victor nation, its social and economic condition remains bad. When I see all these things, I, too, conclude that "There was something wrong." In my opinion, "to lower the shades" or to close our eyes to the realities of the situation is not the answer.

But when I finished my reading of the *Post* foreign editor's blueprint for peace, I found his blueprint is indeed a very "faint" one, and amounts only to a plan for the "Battle for Germany" in combating Russian influence in this defeated nation.

Shortly before that, I read another article from the same magazine entitled "Must America Save the World?" and I found also what the wellknown co-authors had advanced again amounted to a "Divided World." Their conclusion was that "We must resolutely oppose Russia, or let Russia take over the world." (See "Must America Save the World" by Joseph and Stewart Alsop in the *Post*, February 21, 1948.)

3rd Anniversary Cheerless

Principally because a blueprint for peace has not yet been formulated, the third anniversary of the victory in Europe made scarcely a ripple on the world scene. An *Associated Press* report from New York dated May 9, has the following to comment:

"The winners of World War II saw little to cheer about. The losers certainly say even less. Most veterans I know had even forgotten the date. When reminded it was the anniversary of V-E Day, they said 'Is it?' There was little enthusiasm in their voices. There was little enthusiasm anywhere. For, three years after the fire had ceased, the world is still technically at war. And the fear remains that it is only in a state of armistice—an armistice that may be shorter than the one that lasted from 1918 to 1939."

The third anniversary of the Japanese unconditional surrender will come very soon. I believe my people will feel the same "little to cheer about." For these years are the years of bewilderment and despair.

My conviction remains that the present "tension" is only a "man-made" one, removable by an inspirational world leadership. If everyone will cool down and let human sanity prevail at last, a way out of the present crisis can still be found.

In my zeal to seek peace for my own country as well as for the divided world, I venture to advance a rough, skeleton blueprint for peace for discussion by peace-loving peoples of all nationalities.

A 10-Point Program

Politically, after the exchange of notes, I suggest, everyone should let bygones be bygones and devote all efforts in a constructive direction to effect the holding of a historic "Truman-Chiang-Stalin-Attlee Meet." Please do not insist any more that "I will only meet Stalin in Washington," dear Uncle. Any suitable and neutral place will do.

In this historic meet, the following preliminary steps should be agreed upon:

(1) Stoppage of the present "Propaganda War," "Cold War," and mutual recriminations.

(2) Cessation of the struggle for national security, for military and naval bases and the building of "Outer Bastion" or "First Lines of Defense" in the territory of any other nation.

(3) A definite date for the simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation forces from enemy territories.

(4) General agreement regarding the German, Japanese, Korean, Greek, Palestine and Trieste problems.

(5) All colonies and subject peoples in any part of the world should be given the fullest opportunity to regain their independence within a short period of time.

(6) All must agree to make UNO operative, pledge to uphold the sanctity of the UNO Charter, and regard UNO as the supreme international organization and the sole arbitrator of all controversities among the nations in the world.

Uncle Sam, who is now holding "a lever that can lift the

world from poverty," must place his "dollar" and "know-how," not only at the disposal of the 16 nations in Western Europe, but also at the disposal of UNO to formulate a "global economic plan" for the economic rehabilitation and development of economically backward countries in the various parts of the world. The Soviet Union must participate in the operations of the International Monetary Fund, International Reconstruction and Development Bank, Agricultural and Food Organization, Economic, Social and Cultural Organization and International Court of Justice. All these organizations which have hitherto been existing practically in name only should at once buckle down to work and accomplish the very purpose for which they were created.

Veto Question

(7) From now on, although the veto may be retained by the Big Powers, it should be decided that no veto should be permitted in such matters as the admission of a new member to UNO or the sending of a UNO investigation commission, composed of neutral observers, world leading authorities on the subject in dispute and experts to the spot where a controversy has occurred, and the publishing of a full UNO report of its findings for the information of the world.

(8) The production of uranium, not for the manufacture of atomic bombs, but for more peaceful, and particularly medical, uses should be greatly encouraged.

(9) Both the United States and the Soviet Union should start a general retreat from the advanced positions they occupied in the war. "In Europe, obviously, Russia would have to yield much more than the United States. It would have to remove its heavy hand from the countries it has occupied and absorbed. It would have to relieve the pressure that is preventing Europe from unifying itself on a new, free and workable basis.

In Asia, on the other, it is the United States that would have to give infinitely more ground." (See Harold R. Isaacs, *No Peace for Asia*, pp. 279-80). "The withdrawal of our (American) troops from Iceland and our apparent willingness to forego major operational bases on Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands undoubtedly was a great relief to the Kremlin. And it costs us nothing since at any serious threat of war we could always grab them first because we hold unchallengable control of both oceans." (John Fisher, *Ibid.*, p. 251).

Antagonisms Must Cease

(10) The Soviet Union must stop the spread of communist activities through the infiltration and the setting up of communist regimes by *coup d'etat* in other countries.

The United States must abandon its "Policy of Polarization of Right" in an attempt to combat communism and socialism, which has led it even to be willing to ally itself with former enemies and reactionary cliques simply because they scream loudest against communists.

"As a group (meaning 'up-and-coming middle class *but* the aristocrats and tycoons who have come out of this war with their skins, their assets and their monocles miraculously intact' with whom tht Americans have allied themselves), they have little to contribute toward a new and healthy Europe." (See "The True Meaning of the Iron Curtain" by Ernest O. Hauser in the *Post*, June 14, 1947.)

If this "10-Point Program" can be concluded at the historic meet, it will open a new chapter in world history. It will have an immediate soothing effect upon the peoples in the world. The present USA-USSR tension will at once be relaxed. The fratricidal wars and "election bloodshed" in many countries will be stopped and averted. The most knotty Greek, Palestine and Trieste problems will be solved. The Koreans will have their independence. So long as there is a unity among the Big Five, there is no possibility of resurrection for Germany and Japan.

The great debate—"Who Won World War II?"—will then be answered decidedly by "The Allies" and by "China."

Economic Problem

Economically, in explaining "Why I Am A Socialist," Dr. Edith Summerskill, a member of the British Parliament, has the following to say:

"It was the suffering of a woman which finally drew me into the political world. One wet, cold night many years ago, at the age of twenty-two, a newly qualified doctor, I went to attend my first confinement. Very nervous, I arrived with my new black bag. My knock was answered by the young husband, pallid and shabby, with the familiar signs of long unemployment upon him. He took me upstairs to a room stripped of all but the bare necessities of life.

"There lay the patient on a mattress, covered by a threadbare blanket —a girl of my own age in labor with her second child. By the bed stood a cot, and standing grasping the wooden bars was a child with bulging forehead and crooked legs, the classic picture of rickets, a disease of undernourishment.

"The young mother clutched my hand with her own moist, bony fingers on which she wore a greenish brass wedding-ring, twisted round with cotton to prevent its falling off.

ITALIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST VIEW

Candido (Milan)

"No, not these! It's too early. For the time being send them only newsprint for the Communist papers.

In that room that night, I became a Socialist.

"I joined in the fight. Not against a class, but against a system: a system which accepted unemployment as the natural order of things. A system which permitted one-third of the population between the two wars to suffer from some degree of under-nourishment. A system which refused to accept the responsibility for the welfare of the most helpless among us." (See "Why I Am A Socialist" by Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P. in *The Listener.)*

Although I am not a doctor myself, I have seen many cases of this kind in China. Whenever I see such a pathetic scene, I cannot but always drop some sympathetic but hateful tears.

However, in looking out to the other side of the Pacific, I find the economic and social situation there, too, should have driven every one to be a socialist.

I have read the stories about "Death Before Birth," as only "A few firms and factories give maternity leave, and pregnancy usually brings dismissal . . . A woman laborer has to make the tragic choice: Her baby or her job . . . Often to conceal her condition and work too long, she turns to the abortionists." (See "Death Before Birth" by Versa Cornnolly in *Collier's*, January, 1944.)

Harry Elmer Barnes and Oreen M. Ruedi, prominent economists, in their *American Way of Life* (Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947), have the following to say:

"How many people are living in a state of poverty in the United States at the present time? In 1904, Robert Hunter said that 10,000,000

YUGOSLAVIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLICY IN EUROPE

Jez (Belgrade)

An Australian Comment On A Perennial Watchword

Sydney *Sun*.

"One never seems to be ready for a war.....

Americans were in dire need. At the time, his estimate was regarded as exaggerated, but later studies showed it to be extremely conservative.

"In 1919, the National Bureau of Economic Research estimated that 86 percent of all American families earned less than $2,000 a year. This income of $2,000 was regarded by the government as the least on which a family of five could maintain itself in decent and healthful surroundings.

"Many persons believed that the 1920s were a uniquely prosperous period for all, and that good times continued until the crash of 1929. This belief was false. The rich made more money after the first world war, but the poor failed notably to improve their condition.

In other words, the national income was not fairly distributed. If the income of families in the US could have been equally divided in 1928, each family of five would have had over $3,750 a year. As it was, 60 percent of all American families had incomes of less than $2,000, receiving only about one-fourth of the national income, while the richest 1.2 percent of our families received about the same proportion of the national income. Even in 1928 and 1929, 70 percent of American families did not have income enough to buy sufficient food to maintain good health, and 90 percent could not buy sufficient food to constitute what the government itself regarded as a desirable diet. In our prosperous years, therefore, the great majority of American families did not have sufficient income to provide a decent standard of living.

Depression Years

"In the years of the depression, the situation grew worse. In 1933, it was estimated that 12,000,000 to 17,000,000 persons were unemploying and 50,000,000 were living in a state of poverty. Studies made in 1935 showed an almost incredible increase of poverty over 1929. It would not be inaccurate to say that as late as 1936, two-thirds of American families were living at or below the poverty line, and over 10 percent were in a state of pauperism. Government relief kept many families from actual starvation, but the incomes of tens of millions of Americans were below the poverty level.

"As late as 1942, when the depression had seemingly disappeared, millions of Americans were still living far below a decent standard. Labor Department studies of 33 cities, based on the WPA budget of 1935, brought up to date for December 1941, showed that $29 a week was the minimum income requirement for a worker's family of four. Yet, at that time, the Treasury Department revealed that 3,324,000 workers were earning only from $5 to $10 a week; 4,975,000 from $10 to $15; 10,747,000 from $20 to $30. In other words, millions of families had not sufficient incomes for bare subsistence." (Harry Elmer Barness and Oreen M. Ruedi, *Ibid.*, pp. 566-567).

On the other hand, corporation's profits after taxes were piling up at the rate of US$17,500,000,000 a year for the first quarter of 1947.

America, then, is "A Land of Plenty" only for the rich; but it is still "A Land of Poverty" for the American Common Man.

But again, it seems to me that "to lower the shades" is not the answer. Those who have plenty to spend and eat in America are bound some day to feel "somehow our good food had lost its savor," and that "there was something wrong."

In this blueprint for peace, I raise the economic issue because the foreign policy of a country is inevitably bound and closely connected with its domestic economic policy. Without a reorientation of the domestic economic policy, one can hardly expect a change in its foreign policy.

At present, the United States has assumed the role of a champion against communism, and is fully determined to combat communism in America and everywhere *at whatever cost*. Domestically, Uncle Sam is imposing various restrictions on the civil liberties of his people even to the point of bordering on a "police state." Under the Truman Administration, "dissent becomes disloyalty." As pointed out by Mr. Abraham Pomerantz, New York attorney and chief counsel at the trial of Nazi industrialists at Nuremberg: "I feel that there are some ominous and sickening parallels between Germany, 1933, and America today." (See "Dissent Becomes Disloyalty" by Abraham Pomerantz in *Reader's Scope*, May, 1948, p. 57) The recent arrest of Senator Glen H. Taylor, vice-presidential candidate of the Third Party, and the rising hoodlumism (for details, see "The Rising Hoodlumism in U.S." by Edward Rohrbough in *The Review*, May 8, 1948) have given a very bad impression to many Chinese observers.

Externally, Uncle Sam, besides resorting to the "Gunboat Policy" of the nineteenth century, is virtually "buying" the election in some foreign countries by offering, for example, the return of the free city of Trieste to Italian control and discussing the restoration of the prewar colonies to Italy.

While it is not my intention to go into further discussion of these subjects here, I may point out that Uncle Sam has paid too much for an attempt to combat communism, and that much of his sacrifices can be saved if he would keep in mind the following dicta for the settlement of the problems:

Some Dicta

(1) "In the first postwar years, the two greatest powers, both from a material and military standpoint, will be the United States and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Upon the desire and the capacity of these two peoples to work together will depend the maintenance of the world peace and the progress of humanity." (Sumner Welles, *The Time for Decision.*)

(2) "President (Roosevelt) was a convinced believer in the efficacy of personal contacts between the chiefs of states. He had put to one side all questions of his presidential prestige in his insistent desire to meet Stalin face to face and to find out with him an understanding covering every controversial question that had arisen or might arise." (Sumner Welles, *Where Are We Heading.)*

(3) To improve democracy is to defend it, while to remain static and refuse to reform oneself is to make democracy far more vulnerable to outside attack.

(4) "Military forces alone will not be sufficient to suppress communism," said General A. C. Wedemeyer who visited China last summer. Indeed, a semi-feudal and corrupt regime only invites communism, while a progressive regime with a representative government and a socialist program of administration repels it.

(5) The "Iron curtain" need not divide the entire world. (See "'Iron Curtain' Need Not Divide Entire World" by Tom Driberg in *London Calling.*) In giving an account of his travelling on both sides of the "Iron Curtain," the Hon. Tom Driberg, a member of the British Parliament, has the following to say:

"That is the pleasant side of life in southeastern Europe today: a tremendous drive for economic reconstruction and mechanization with undoubtedly popular support, a steady raising of standards of material comfort and literacy. To balance this, it must be said that what we in the West call civil liberties are, unquestionably, restricted far more severely than was found necessary in Britain even during the war.

"This is the contrast I found in Europe. In the west, political democracy as we understand it, free public debate side by side with all the abuses of free enterprise, 'dead-end kids' in the black market, luxury for

some and hunger for many. Further east, practically no black market, no 'dead-end kids,' no unemployment, no cigarette currency, no recrudescence of Fascism or anti-Semitism, a vigorous attempt to plan society for the benefit of all, but no real freedom to criticize, in speech or in print, those in power." (See Tom Driberg, *Ibid.)*

This parliamentarian then concludes:

"The great ideological conflict of the day is usually presented, it seems to me, in much too simple, black-and-white terms, which ever side of it you are on. For ordinary people, on both sides of the 'Iron Curtain,' some things in the life are good, some bad; the good and the bad happen to be different in the different halves of the world. The only commonsense hope seems to be a pooling of the good ideas from both halves." *(Ibid.)*

This coincides with one well known Chinese aphorism referring to "(取其(長而棄其短," "Taking what is good, and discarding what is not." Common sense as well as the human sanity will soon demand the "Pooling good ideas from both halves."

To quote from Mr. Thomas Mann, author, philosopher and Nobel Prize Winner:

Compromise Necessary

"Neither Russian communism, nor American democracy with its somehow antiquated economic doctrines points in the right direction. It seems to me that a compromise must be found and will be found. It lies halfway between the Russian and the American systems.

"If Soviet Russian abandons her radicalism, as eventually she will, and if the United States revises her democratic principles in accordance with the requirements of a new age, which eventually she must, then we shall strive toward a true world democracy.

"And then and only then the danger which *Nietzsche* held threatening both to the 20th century and its successor will be averted." (See *United Nations World*, September 1947, p. 22.)

In other words, the true solution of the present world problem lies in encouraging America to become less capitalistic and more socialist, and Russia to become less radical and more democratic, and in encouraging capitalist society to increase planning and community society to increase liberty. This is the *basis* of my blueprint for peace.

Mobilization For Peace

In preparing this blueprint for peace, I have purposely drawn heavily from the writings of the American and British writers. My purpose is to show that many of the progressive American and British peoples have reached the same conclusion before, and that there is no truth in what has been said, that "America is a great military and economic power, but a great moral and intellectual impotence." (See "Why Europe Doesn't Trust Us" by Andre Visson in *The American Mercury*, December, 1947,) More nearly true is that public opinion in America remains weak and ineffective, and the American liberals are very poorly organized. Therefore, what the American people should do is to mobilize their public opinion for changing their economic system at home and for world peace at large. This must be done this year because it is an election year. What is decided in this year decides what is to go on for the next four years.

But in this movement of general mobilization for peace, China must be prepared to play a great part. China must not remain silent over the publication of the Smith-Molotov Notes. China must not rejoice over Secretary of State George C. Marshall's plain "No." China must prepare a blueprint for peace for presentation to Uncle Sam and the Soviet Union. China must do whatever she can to bring them together.

Such a step will contribute much to the preservation of the world peace *directly*, and will greatly contribute to the settlement of the present Kuomintang-Communist problem *indirectly*. That is the way to solve the Dairen problem. That is the way to seek revision of the Sino-Russian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, the cancellation of the Lease of Dairen and Port Arthur and the joint ownership of the former South Manchurian and Eastern Railway.

As a citizen of a country which has been a victim of the "Big Power Politics" for no less than a century, I am familiar with ins and outs. I take the opportunity to inform General Claire Chennault that the first statement which he made after his recent return from the States, "I believe that the United States Government feels that the key to American military defense lies in China," has incurred great displeasure in many patriotic Chinese.

That was what happened in the past when a war between two foreign powers was fought on the Chinese soil. *China is not a key to the military defense of any foreign nation now.* The General may find his popularity rapidly dissipating with the "Common Man" in China should he take more steps in this direction.

I share the view that "The future, including war, is in our hands, the hands of the people of the United States . . . If we turn ourselves into a fascist state with the military in charge, whooped on by their light-headed political adherents, we will in time find ourselves fighting not only the Soviet Union but the rest of the world as well." (See "How Far Can Russia's Strength Go Today?" by Drew Middleton in *The New York Times).*

From America Another View

New York Times.

.....but some people never give up hope.

Appeal To US-USSR

Lastly, I take the opportunity to appeal to both Washington and Moscow to stop their mutual recriminations and to forget all that has happened in the past three years, to start everything anew and take up the discussion for settlement of their differences.

They must work to form a blueprint for peace—not a "faint" but a forcible and workable blueprint, benefiting notably the two countries but more in the interest of mankind, more for the following generation than for the present, not only to rebuild their own countries but to reconstruct the world into "One Free World" where there will be *no* colony, *no* subject people, *no* political prisoner, *no* secret police and *no* concentration camp, and where there will be political freedom, economic equality and social security for the "Common Man."

Let us all make the World War II which has cost us so much blood not only a Big War and our victory a Big Victory, but a Great War and a Great Victory. "Greatness" implies more than large figures. A "Great War" and "Great Victory" should end aggression in any part of the world and establish a lasting peace. This is the *objective* of my blueprint for peace.

China Needs More Y.M.C.A.'s

Hsieh Ching-an

"WE can stand beside the Chinese as sympathetic friends. We can help them through our private charities, our Christian mission, our educational and cultural endowments and through government grants and loans to meet their most pressing needs. All these measures we have taken and continue to take. But we cannot supply the spiritual spark which will release the capacities of the Chinese people and channel them into a reconstruction of their noble civilization. That spark can—and will someday—come only through the heart of China itself." Thus spoke Congressman Mike Mansfield in his address delivered sometime ago before the Academy of Political Science in New York on the subject of "United States China Policy."

The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association has for decades been one of the foremost generators of that spiritual spark in developing the mental faculties and will of Chinese young people to become useful, virtuous and patriotic citizens. The badge of the Y.M.C.A., a red triangle with a red bar across it, signifies morality, wisdom, health and unity. And it is along these lines that the "Y" has always worked hard and spared no effort in its endeavor to help democratic young China on the road towards peace and prosperity.

Never before in her long history has China undergone such drastic political reforms, tremendous social changes and disastrous catastrophes as she has in the last 50 years. In spite, however, of ups and downs, peace and war she has been moving forward, though sluggishly and laboriously, and trying to keep abreast of the times. Her innovations and improvements in many phases have undoubtedly been due in a great measure to the influence of western culture propagated through the medium of Christian institutions.

As it is the lofty purpose of the Y.M.C.A. to establish a "Christain" society in order that the world may achieve the ideal of cosmopolitanism, it naturally centers its activities upon moulding the characters of young people in the spirit of Christ. It hopes for the formation of a World-State as expounded by American Ambassador Dr. J. Leighton Stuart in his sermon on "Being a Christian."

Said he in part, "There is a joy in Christian fellowship which seems to me to be especially true of our own age. This is the awakening consciousness of the need of better international understanding. We rejoice in the establishment of the United Nations and we tremble at the questionings as to its ability to function as intended. Many have caught the vision of the ultimate and only logical solution in the form of a World-State.... It happens that the Christian Church is perhaps the only organized society existing in all of these nations or races. It should lead, therefore, in releasing dynamic spiritual energies that will help to create the friendly atmosphere fitted to foster changes in political outlook and organization. This is what we mean when we speak of a truly ecumenical Christianity."

In addition to its efforts to cement and consolidate China's friendship and cultural relations with other nations, fruitful achievements of the Y.M.C.A. have been expressed in other fields — notably in the promotion of general and vocational education. For example, under the "Y's" administration there are primary and middle schools as well as supplementary classes of instruction in general courses, foreign languages, business administration, typewriting, sewing, painting, music, and so on. In other words, it keeps a social institute of learning open to the community, whose knowledge it has always tried to enlarge by holding scientific and art exhibitions; by showing instructive motion pictures; by circulating newspapers, magazines and books;; by inviting learned scholars to lecture on special subjects; by forming academic discussion groups and Bible classes; and by teaching illiterate adults to read and write in order to help our country wipe out illiteracy.

Then, too, the Y.M.C.A. has always been an ardent pioneer in advancing physical education and advocating public health, giving full support and every facility to make the public sound in mind and body.

The Y.M.C.A. has to adopt, from time to time, new projects in order to cope with the ever-changing national and international situation. For instance, during the war years aid to soldiers and relief assistance to refugees and students were successfully carried out. In the future, its work will be mainly directed to community service, vocational education and education for democracy and international understanding. There is no denying the fact that the Y.M.C.A. has played, and is playing, a very important part in China's national reconstruction. At the present time when there is a widely prevalent mood of cynical despair and frustration among the younger generation one can see the urgent need for more Y.M.C.A.'s throughout the country to give spiritual inspiration, guidance and helpful advice.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS' PLIGHT

Bill K. Linn

"A PHYSICAL examination shows that 10.7 percent of the students at Tsinghua University, 13 percent of those at Peking University and 4.3 percent of the Yenching University student body are suffering from tuberculosis."

"A university student committed suicide, being unable to find a way to support himself any longer."

"'I dare not think what will become of me if my only financial source—from you—is cut off. I am straying,' wrote one college student to a relief organization."

"The Ministry of Education has flatly rejected the National Chungking and Chungcheng Universities' request to put all their students on a Government subsidy basis."

On Verge Of Despair

In obscure corners of newspapers, we sometimes come across such items of news. To most of us they appear insignificant next to stories of world-shaking international decisions and disasters involving thousands of people—a few isolated unhappy occurrences in the lives of a few unlucky students.

This view, however, is a mistaken one. Only a superficial look into present day Chinese universities will show that nearly all college students are struggling on the verge of despair. College students are the builders of tomorrow; to lose them means an incalculable weakening of the power of the New China to reconstruct herself. Yet so many people are unaware of this fact, and still more are indifferent to it.

Let us examine the situation existing in Shanghai. After VJ Day, most of the universities and institutes which had been moved to rear areas returned to their original sites in the coastal provinces.

According to official statistics, in Shanghai alone there are 33 institutes and universities having a total enrollment of more than 50,000 students. This figure comprises one fourth of the total number of students in China.

The students fall roughly into three categories. In the first are those who are natives of Shanghai or whose families have moved here after the war. Their families may have been comfortably off at one time, but eight years of Japanese occupation and the uncertainty and strains of life today have weakened most of them financially to the point where some are really poor.

Rural Students

The second group is composed of the children of rural land owners. This class of people rely for their income upon the collection of land rents, but the long years of war plus heavy rice taxation and conscription have rendered the rural economy virtually bankrupt. The third group consists of those students who have moved back with the universities from the inland provinces; they number about 10,000. The amount of financial support this group gets from its families is negligible, for standards of living are lower inland and the money earned with difficulty in the rear amounts to nothing by the time it reaches Shanghai. The families of some of these students are in the war zones or in the Liberated Areas, in which case any contact with them is impossible.

In the national universities, most of the students are in this last category. They are supposed to be subsidized by the Government, but the subsidy received by each amounts only to the equivalent of 23 percent of a picul of rice and other food per month.

In March this sum came to CNC$548,000, and with it a student was expected to feed himself for the full 31 days. The meals produced by university kitchens can easily be imagined—two of rice and one of porridge daily, always the same monotonous vegetables cooked in as little oil as possible, and maybe once a week some scraps of meat. The rice is rationed by the Government, and often turns out to be unpolished red rice mixed with fine stones and whatnot.

With such starvation level feeding ing it is no wonder that disease and undernourishment are so prevalent.

Subsidy Ridiculous

Subsidized students are also provided with free lodging. Thirty of them in a room 30 feet square which has no doors with latches nor windows with glass. They must provide their own bedding, of course, and many have entirely inadequate bedding during the bitter winter.

Last fall, more than 10,000 students swarmed into Shanghai to sit for the national universities' entrance examinations; in one university these newcomers had to sleep on the bare ground of the campus. Hygienic equipment—toilet facilities and running water—is practically nonexistent in some of these universities.

Everything, beside food and lodging, the students most provide for themselves. The clothing which the students from the interior brought with them is mostly worn out. Last winter they applied to charity organizations such as the Student Relief Committees of the Shanghai YMCA and YWCA.

Those who were lucky enough to obtain relief garments have been wearing them night and day. Spring and summer are coming, but the students have nothing lighter to wear.

Then there are the other indispensables such as haircuts, laundry,

stationery, pencils, books and so forth. The problem of new books is a great one. In fact, national university students have very few books of their own, which cost, nowadays, an average of CNC$1,500,000 each. In the past, the universities printed lecture notes for most courses, but recently they have not had enough money to do so. Now the professors are forced to tell the students to buy their own books, but most of them cannot afford that.

A book will be owned cooperatively by from 10 to 15 students, who will spend hours and hours copying down essential points. It is not unusual on summer nights to see a cluster of students squatting under a street lamp, passing their one book from hand to hand.

This sorry state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the national universities are, themselves, inadequately financed by the Ministry of Education. One university receives CNC$100,000,000 a month from the Government, but it must spend over $200,000,000 on electricity and water alone. Naturally, the universities try in every possible way to cut down their expenses, and naturally the students are greatly affected.

How Students Manage

How do the students manage to continue their education in national universities under such distressing circumstances?

As we have pointed out, most of them receive little or no help from their families and most support themselves. Some earn a little money by selling their writings, others by finding part-time jobs as copying clerks or librarians, while the majority find employment teaching in private homes.

When the students return to their dormatories, tired from their work, they must still open their books and get out their lecture notes in order to prepare for the coming day's lessons. Most of them do not get to bed before one or two o'clock in the morning.

In private universities things are little better. There is the tremendous burden of the CNC$7,000,000 tuition fee, and science and engineering students must, in addition, pay laboratory experiment fees amounting to several millions of dollars a year.

There is an evident decrease in the number of private university students, as well as national university students, because of the obstacles which lie in the paths of both groups.

No Hope In Future

Since Chinese students today are struggling under such handicaps and are sacrificing so much for their educations—their health being the principal sacrifice—one would think that they must have at least a bright hope for the future to sustain them.

But when asked about this, most of them simply shake their heads and sigh. "Graduation means unemployment," they say. Are there not numerous examples of college graduates in China who are able to find only menial, ill-paying jobs in these unsettled times?

When the war ended, they, as was all China, were filled with hope. Now they could prepare themselves to be of use in reconstructing their beloved country.

But today, two and a half years later, their hopes have been shattered and they are becoming disillusioned. They realize that the job facing them now is far greater than they thought. Present-day China is not yet ready to utilize her students; a new China must be built first, a China in which all Chinese will be free to work for their country to their full ability and knowledge. To this end, Chinese students are striving today.

BRITISH-JAPANESE TEXTILE RIVALRY

K. Stone

PRIOR to World War I, Japanese textile spindles were only a little more than 2 percent of the world's installation, and her output was not qualified both in quantity and quality to export on the world market. However, World War I and the years that followed granted her an excellent chance of development owing to the drop and in some cases suspension of production in the "old textile countries" such as Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Within three decades, Japanese textile industries ascended to third place among the world's cotton textile countries. She had eleven million spindles (7.2 percent of the world's total), and 8.9 percent of the total number of looms in the world in 1935. In line with the prompt expansion of textile equipment, she produced 13 percent of the world's cotton yarn and cotton piece goods She was no longer an infant but a grownup, desperate competitor against the "old textile countries" especially the United Kingdom.

Britain was quick to realize the unpleasant happenings in the fourth decade, when her cotton goods were ousted by the Japanese not only in the world outside the United Kingdom but within her dominions also. Japan imported half of her raw cotton requirements from British India and exported around 500 million square yards of cotton fabric and seven or eight million pounds of cotton yarn in return. At the same time Japan sought every chance to dump cotton goods in the sterling sphere: Hongkong and Malaya at first, and Africa, Egypt, Australia and Canada later. It is interesting to note that Britain, the textile motherland, had to import 20 million square yards of cotton fabric per annum. The Indian market was a typical example of how the sterling zone was exposed to Japanese pressure. A few figures will illustrate the status.

England, the world's largest cotton goods exporting country for centuries, suffering such a loss in her historical Indian market, would naturally take measures to check the increscent importation from the East. In 1934, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, India, Australia and other British dominions promptly enacted a quota system to limit the import quantity of Japanese cotton goods. However, these measures functioned only to retard the import flow of Japanese cotton goods and were not effective in bringing the British exports back to normal.

Lancashire's Offensive

On V-J Day Lancashire, a city symbolic of the English Cotton textile industry had hopes of resuming its reigning position in the textile world as had been enjoyed a couple of decades ago. Lancashires' dreams were shattered by reality. Japanese cotton textile industries, aided by SCAP, are gradually recovering. A glance at the rise of production indices of the Japanese cotton textile industries—cotton yarns 5.1 percent in 1945, 11.2 percent in 1946 and 23.2 percent in 1947, and cotton fabric 1.7 percent in 1945, 7.5 percent in 1946 and 20.4 percent in 1947 (output in 1930-34= 100 percent)—will tell us that if this rate of rise continues to be maintained, the Japs will soon regain their prewar position. The people of Lancashire were deluded!

If SCAP had followed the resolutions of the Potsdam Declaration, Britain might have had some voice over the permissible level of Japanese textile production. Unfortunately, General MacArthur is "responsible for placing Japan under the control of the US State Department and the American monopolists.... MacArthur forgets that he himself is the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.... SCAP is only a mask of the American Jap-policy." Lancashire knows full well that the nut has to be cracked not through SCAP in Tokyo but in some other way.

Since Japan is actually under American control, negotiation with the American textile industries would be the sole solution. The Manchester conference between the American textile mission and the British cotton industry delegates was initiated by the British Cotton Board. After a 12 days' conference, an agreement was reached that the Japanese textile spindles should be limited to 3,500,000. The British delegates agreed that their government should arrange for bartering or selling Japanese textile goods in sterling areas provided the Jap goods do not cause any drain of dollars. If a barter deal is made, the commodities in return should be consumed entirely either in Japan or in the United States.

Lancashire's offensive in limiting the output potentiality of the Jap textiles succeeded in reaching a rather loose agreement that "the spindles should be limited....," and "commodities should be consumed...." The flexibility of the agreement enables US textile industrialists to hack away at it whenever needs be. Another weak point is that "the commodities in return should be consumed entirely either in Japan or in the United States," which means that Japan is allowed to dispose of commodities from barter in the United States, which act will inevitably contract the British market in the United States.

Unreasonable Demand

Immediately after the announcement of the resolutions of the Manchester conference, strong opposition was witnessed in Tokyo from Jap textile circles. Officials of the Japanese Board of Trade told *Reuter News Agency* that they welcomed the suggestion that Japan would be allowed to sell cotton goods to the sterling areas for sterling, but doubted whether Japan would be able to export a sufficient quantity of goods in order to purchase essential materials in return if her textile operational capacity was restricted to 3,500,000 spindles.

"Restriction of the textile production capacity," the officials continued, "would lead Japan to a lower living standard since the people would be compelled to sacrifice their home consumption in order to facilitate exportation. Japan needs 8,500,000 spindles to maintain her 1937 level of home consumption (8.7 pound per capita) and half of her 1937 cotton textile exports. At the end of 1947, nearly two million spindles were in operation, while the corresponding total export of cotton textiles amounted to 100 million pounds sterling and domestic consumption was less than one pound per capita.... According to the present plan, Japan expects to have three million working spindles by June 1948. There would not be any threat of Japanese cotton goods flooding the world's market.... She would not be able to flood the world's market owing to the extremely high prevailing costs of labor...." The conclusion was that they would export superior quality cotton goods in order to compete for markets.

The reason that the Japanese officials took 1937 as the year for comparison was not difficult to fathom. In 1937, the Jap cotton textile industry reached its peak. The quantity of raw cotton imported amounted

Indian Cotton Cloth Market by Countries

(In Million Linear Yd.)

Imported from:		United Kingdom		Japan	
1913-4	.....	3,044	97.1%	9	0.3%
1928-9	.....	1,439	75.2%	352	18.9%
1932-3	.....	586	48.7%	570	47.3%
1935	.....	489	47.3%	526	50.9%

to 834,096 metric tons. Output of cotton yarn reached 1,586 million pounds (719,410 metric tons), and output of cotton fabric went up to 4,826 million square yards (547,268 metric tons). This production exceeded the average output of 1930-34 by 37 percent and 49 percent respectively. Production of cotton piece goods in 1937 exceeded that of 1935 by 17 percent—the latter was a year when her export of cotton goods assumed 41 percent of the world's exports. It seems that the Jap textile circles are still not satisfied with the average production level of 1930-34, and are trying to bargain for the 1937 level which will entitle her to the privilege of exporting more than 40 percent of the world's total exportation of cotton goods.

Obviously then it is unjustified to take the 1937 standard as the prewar home consumption basis. As has been explained, in 1937 and the years following, a high export ratio prevailed. Home consumption occupied a very small portion. Take 1936 for example, the home consumption, calculated with the available figures, comes to 2.24186 pounds per capita only. (Total output 3,495,996,000 square yards minus total exports of 2,873,376,000 square yard plus total imports 1,423,000 square yards equals home consumption 624,043,000 square yards. Divided by a population of 69,590,000 persons gives 8.96742 square yards, which is equivalent to 2.24186 pounds.)

Increased Exports Seen

The retaining of Japan's high export ratio of cotton goods is primarily a part of the US Far Eastern Foreign Policy. General MacArthur not only grants her 4,000,000 spindles at present but will assist her to operate her cotton textile industry not for the sake of home consumption but for the sake of exportation. Draper's new American Jap-rehabilitation plan will enable Japan actually to become "the workshop of the Far East." Mr. Draper and his team of American industrial experts, after visiting Japan, promptly announced that the Japanese economy will become self-supporting by 1952 or 1953. "The Potsdam Declaration," they said, "setting the Japanese economy at the 1930-34 level had not been interpreted by America as meaning that the level should not be increased at sometime in the future if the Japanese by their own effort showed that it was possible and it did not endanger peace.... The decentralization of Japanese industry would depend upon the degree of common sense used in its application. It would be implemented in a way not to interfere with the recovery of its economy." In other words, all the structures of a war economy will be retained or else the recovery of the Japanese economy will be interfered with. Such deliberate assistance to Japan means nothing more to us than the long established US Far Eastern Policy, that is **US capital—Japan workshop—Far Eastern Markets.** How can we hope for the boss to curtail the textile capacity of his subordinate in favor of somebody else? Lancashire certainly was deluded.

The Week's Business

DURING the week ending Wednesday, May 26, business conditions in Shanghai were irregular. Generally speaking, stocks continued to lose throughout the week, while most commodity prices gained. On May 24, white rice, first grade reached the all-time high of $6,500,000 per picul.

Meanwhile, officials close to the Central Bank indicated that the value of exports in April amounted to US$11,000,000, representing a slight increase over the value of March exports. There can be no doubt that the figure is correct but there can be no doubt either that it contains quite a few non-commercial shipments. In other words, it is taken for granted that the bulk of shipments was made not by commercial firms but by Government agencies and that to such shipments one may add cargoes shipped by private firms not with a view to selling them in Hongkong but to shipping them to other ports. It is believed, furthermore, that the above value of exports also includes cargoes shipped to Hongkong with the intention to shift the exporters' chief interests from Shanghai to the Colony.

Simultaneously, news from South China said that Japanese textiles have been imported in large quantities. Businessmen here made it clear that according to their view it will be no easy task for Chinese textile men in Hongkong to compete against Japanese imports. Such remarks, of course, referred to companies which recently have been transplanted to Hongkong hoping for better conditions there. While it is still impossible to establish who is right and who is wrong, it is obvious that Japanese textile shipments to Hongkong have been far below prewar. The Japanese, it is explained in news from Calcutta, have flooded Indian markets with cheap cotton cloth which the Indian Government now tries to ship to other parts of the world.

On May 25, it was reported but not confirmed that the new Premier Dr. Wong Wen-hao may be in favor of a relaxation of the prevailing foreign exchange regulations. After long conversations between Dr. Chang Kia-ngau, ex-Governor of the Central Bank, and Finance Minister O.K. Yui, new Governor, it was indicated that the two experts acknowledged that reforms in the field of foreign exchange were needed.

While, as explained above, commodity prices in general increased during the week under review, such advances were interrupted on several days and all sectors of the market showed symptoms of extreme nervousness. In fact, on May 25, when the stock market was weak and business dull, cotton yarns lost around CNC$14,000,000, Japanese rayon almost CNC$25,000,000 and raw silk CNC$10,000,000. Such declines were registered although the money market was less tight than at the beginning of the week.

Open market interest rates which were around 34 percent at the beginning of the week under review came down to 30 percent (per week). But 30 percent still was six percent above the average rate paid at the beginning of May.

Partly in consequence of new, stricter regulations, partly because of limited transactions, the number of dishonored checks decreased recently. According to a statement made by the Shanghai Bankers' Clearing House, the number of dishonored checks presented during the week ending May 22, amounted to 24,036 with a face value of CNC$1,772,905,413,402. This amount was by CNC$1,406,000,000,000 below that of the week before.

Business with both North and South China was reported slow during the week under review. News from Peking and Tientsin indicated that business in general was very limited indeed. Particularly this was due to two causes, namely, first unfavorable war news, second the new import regulations as expressed in Circular No. 131. News from Canton, on the other hand, said that "trade practically has come to a standstill."

Under such conditions, and due to high food prices, trading in Shanghai was bound to suffer. It was in consequence of the difficulties trade was faced by in Canton and Tientsin (to say nothing of Hankow where "trade is dead") that the money market became easier.

Quotations

Stock	May 19 CNC$	May 26 CNC$
Wing On Textile	2,875	2,685
Mayar Silk	3,920	3,800
Commercial Press	800	750
Wing On Co.	680	650
Ewo Cotton	5,000,000	5,030,000
Bond C	239,000	236,000

Commodity	May 19 CNC$	May 26 CNC$
White Rice, first	5,700,000	6,300,000
Wheat Flour	1,850,000	2,050,000
Peanut Oil	—	—
Raw Silk "C"	530,000,000	500,000,000
Jap. Rayon	400,000,000	387,000,000
Cot. Yn. (42)	292,000,000	305,000,000
Cot. Yn. (20)	200,000,000	204,000,000
Caustic Soda	150,000,000	155,000,000
Koo Pan Soap	7,000,000	7,000,000

The Review's English Lesson—XXIII

THE REVIEW'S issue of May 22, 1948 has many idiomatic expressions in the editorial section. Below are given the terms and their definitions:

"right-wing" (page 365, paragraph 1)—conservative. It literally means "to the right of the center." The term originated in the English House of Commons where the conservatives were seated on the right side in front of the Speaker, while those on the left were the liberals or radicals.

"to read....into" (page 365, paragraph 4)—The term means to find something in a situation which is not explicitly there, but may be implied from the sense of what is written or said. Another way of saying it would be "to read between the lines."

"fence-rider" (page 365, paragraph 5)—a person who avoids the extremes of an issue and remains in between two different points of view or "on the fence."

"to put Sun in the saddle" (page 365, paragraph 7)—to put Sun in control or in office. Derives from the fact that a rider on a horse sits in the saddle.

"the rank and file" (page 365, paragraph 7)—the great number of members of an organization who do not hold official positions.

"rubber checks" (page 366, paragraph 3)—bad checks. A rubber check bounces (returns to the person who tries to cash it without payment being made) like a rubber ball.

"make" (referring to an automobile, page 368, paragraph 2)—manufacture, e.g., an automobile is manufactured by the Ford Company, so its "make" is Ford.

"to appear in a bad light" (page 368, paragraph 5)—to make a poor appearance. For example, if an object or person has a very strong light thrown on it, its defects or bad aspects are shown up clearly.

"witch hunt" (page 372, paragraph 3)—a search for victims to persecute for spurious reasons; the persecution of persons as Communists. It originated in England and America during the time when superstitiously religious people put to death those who were accused of being "witches" (those who practice black art or magic). Very often these victims of religious persecution were accused by persons who had grudges against them for personal, political or economic reasons.

* * *

THE quotation for thuis week is a humorous one by a well-known American humorist, Ogden Nash. The selection is from his poem, "Election Day Is a Holiday."

"They have such refined and delicate palates
That they can discover no one worthy of their ballots,
And then when some one terrible gets elected
They say, There, that's just what I expected!"

The poem is satirical. Nash pokes fun at those (they are found in every country) who harshly criticize politicians and find it beneath their position to vote in an election. Then, when as a result of their refusal to participate in democratic procedures, a poor candidate is elected, these contemptuous people rationalize their non-participation by saying, "There, that's just what I expected."

* * *

THIS week we are going to give you a test that is different from the ones you have had before. We will give you a group of sentences in which the words **"back"** and **"come"** are used in different ways. These are two very common words, but you may not completely understand how they can be used.

The answers will be given next week. Paraphrase the sentences, particularly the words in heavy type:

1. He has **paid back** what he owed me.
2. What is the fare to Nanking and **back?**
3. I will **back my** horse against all the others.
4. The village **is backed** by mountains.
5. The horse **has backed into** the hedge.
6. He made a bargain with me, but he is trying **to back out of it.**
7. You will be wiser **in time to come.**
8. How did it **come about?**
9. I **came across** him while I was traveling.
10. How did you **come by** this money?
11. The parcel **came by rail,** not by post.
12. Rice **came down** yesterday.
13. These people, judging from their dress and manners, have **come down in the world.**
14. When did the fashion of wearing long dresses **come in?**
15. He has **come in for a good deal of property** through the death of his uncle.

* * *

THE following are answers to readers' questions:

"ad nauseam"—to the point of nausea. Latin term.

The numbers given below should be read in the following manner: 1,006 (one thousand six); 29,056,184 (twenty nine million, fifty-six thousand, one hundred and eighty-four); 15.6 (fifteen point six or fifteen and six tenths); 109.04 (one hundred and nine point zero four or one hundred and nine and four hundredths); 9 2/3 (nine and two-thirds).

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wong Wen-Hao New Premier; Arabs Reject Cease-Fire Appeal

AFTER General Chang Chun and General Ho Ying-chin had turned down the offer of the premiership, President Chiang Kai-shek nominated Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Chairman of the National Resources Commission, as president of the new Executive Yuan. The nomination was confirmed by the Legislative Yuan by a vote of 489 to 94. Wong's appointment was generally viewed by the majority of the legislators as a "fair choice under the circumstances."

In his message to the Legislative Yuan seeking confirmation, President Chiang listed Wong's qualifications in high terms. "Dr. Wong, a scholar of international fame, has served in successive posts as State Councillor and Vice President of the Executive Yuan, and is well acquainted with conditions both at home and abroad. He has made special accomplishments in economic reconstruction, development of resources for national defense, strengthening of international relations and promotion of education and culture during the past 10 years, when he served successively as head of the Third Department of the National Military Council, Chief of the War Production Board, Minister of Economic Affairs and Chairman of the National Resources Commission."

President Chiang expects Wong in his capacity as president of the Executive Yuan to "shoulder heavy responsibilities of conducting a military campaign against the Communists on the one hand and of making best use of the aid extended by the United States on the other." In other words, Wong has been chosen chiefly for the purpose of handling American aid. This view was shared by American officials in Shanghai. According to the *UP*, American quarters in Shanghai generally praised the selection of Wong. One source stressed that the new premier's familiarity with American methods will be reflected in "maintaining good Sino-US relations, particularly at this time when China will depend to the fullest on an efficient administration of the Chinese aid program to help bring to an end the civil war.

None Too Good

SOME skeptical legislators said that Wong's record has been "none too good." It was alleged that during his tenure of office as Minister of Economic Affairs Wong neglected to rebuild the shattered national economy while engaging in developing heavy industries. It also was alleged that Wong, although himself a man of unquestionable integrity and character, had not exercised sufficient restraint on the officials working under him. He was said responsible for the numerous irregularities which occurred in the process of taking over factories and plants from the Japanese after VJ Day.

Some legislators voted for Wong not because he was their choice but because it was necessary to uphold the decision of President Chiang Kai-shek. A legislator from Mukden said: "Dr. Wong is the only small bright spot in the sea of corruption, but he is not the ideal person." Wong is generally described as "having one foot in the Political Science Group" of which General Chang Chun is the acknowledged leader. His confirmation is not likely to end the struggle for power within the Kuomintang, political observers said. Factional leaders may use the Legislative Yuan to vote him out of office if he follows policies with which they are not in full agreement.

A *UP* story dated May 25 from Nanking disclosed that the appointment of Wong wrote finis to one of the most intense clique conflicts in the history of modern Chinese politics. It ended what was interpreted as a resounding defeat for the CC Clique. The Political Science Group won the fight despite a CC Clique majority in the Legislative Yuan because President Chiang Kai-shek was on its side.

Inside Story

"WHEN it became clear that Chang Chun would be kept in office," the story continues, "the CC Clique started a campaign to draft General Ho Ying-chin for the post. But Chiang still insisted on Chang Chun. The issue became complicated when a CC Clique majority in the Legislative Yuan was established with Chen Li-fu elected as vice-president of the Yuan. Chang Chun declined the offer of premiership because his nomination would not have received the Yuan's approval. Chiang Kai-shek made an 11th hour effort on Chang Chun's behalf on May 20, a few hours after his inauguration. He called a meeting of the legislators and appealed to them to approve Chang's nomination when it was presented. However, indications cropped up that the CC Clique would not budge. Chiang was forced to call a Gallup Poll vote of Kuomintang legislators on May 22, hoping that some CC men would listen to his appeal. But the vote ended in a majority for General Ho Ying-chin. According to Chiang's promise, he would have nominated Ho right away, but he had not made the nomination after two days. Up to the evening of May 22 Chiang was understood to be still insisting in having Chang Chun. Ho Ying-chin, taking his cue from the president, told the press that he had never considered taking the post of premier after which Chiang began his search to find another suitable man to fill the unwanted post. He asked Wu Te-chen but Wu rejected the offer on the grounds of high blood pressure. Then he tried Wang Chung-hui, who also pleaded high blood pressure. Then Wong Wen-hao and Yu Ta-wei were suggested to Chiang who finally decided in favor of Wong because of his higher prestige, his longer public service record and his previous experience."

* * *

Foreign Policy

IN his inaugural address, President Chiang Kai-shek elucidated the foreign policy of China's new government as (1) continuing support of the United Nations and efforts to strengthen it, (2) seeking peace and cooperation in international relations and (3) adopting a policy of magnanimity regarding peace treaties with the defeated Axis nations.

President Chiang deplored the fact that relations among the Allied powers had deteriorated since the surrender of Germany and Japan, and said the Chinese people were "greatly disturbed" over this state of affairs. Concerning China's attitude toward the conclusion of peace treaties, the president said: At the time of the Japanese surrender I declared that China would not seek revenge for what Japan had inflicted on the Chinese people. It has been my belief, either towards Germany or Japan, that members of the United Nations should one and all adopt a policy of magnanimity."

It is the opinion of President Chiang that in relation to Japan two points deserve attention. First, the Allies should strive to foster the growth of truly democratic forces in Japan "so that there can be a genuine change in Japan's political and social systems and in the thoughts of the Japanese people. Secondly, within the limits set by the Allied Powers, Japan should be allowed to rebuild her economy so that her common people can be assured of means of livelihood."

The United States Government notes "with pleasure the occasion of the inauguration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the first President of the Republic of China and Marshal Li Tsung-jen as the first vice president under the new constitution." The sentiment was revealed in a public statement issued by the State Department. It stressed: "The elections of these outstanding leaders of China by secret ballot in the National Assembly were an auspicious beginning for the constitutional government in China. The United States Government looks forward to the success of their joint

efforts directed towards promoting towards promoting economic recovery and stability in China, and thus alleviating the hardships which the Chinese people are suffering. It is hoped that the American China Aid Program will assist them in their efforts to this end."

* * *

Demands Alleged

A *UP* story dated May 21 from San Francisco stated that the Chinese Communist broadcast quoted an alleged *New York Times* dispatch as saying the American Military Advisory Group in China has made broad "demands" on the Chinese Government, including the right to lay out over-all staff planning and to send "American liaison agents to the battlefields to supervise carrying out military operations."

It was alleged that the Advisory Group "demanded" the full right to train Generalissimo Chiang's army, especially low grade officers, and also to control all military equipment and supplies. The Communists claimed the 1945 US-China military agreement included the following secret articles:

(1) The US Government assumes responsibility for training and equiping 75 divisions of Chiang's army by 1950.

(2) The US undertakes to supply Chiang with 750 mountain guns, 1,500 light artillery pieces, 5,000 mortars, 12,000 heavy machine guns, 17,000 light machine guns and 600,000 automatic rifles.

(3) The US undertakes to give China 250 vessels including three cruisers and 45 destroyers.

The weekly magazine "*US News and World Report*" complained "hardly a trace remains of the 39 Chinese divisions trained and equipped by the United States Army . . . Seventy per cent of the troops have been lost, thousands of them killed. Much of their equipment is gone too. A big share of it passed into the hands of Communist troops. Captured American weapons now form a substantial part of Communist equipment."

* * *

Cease Fire

OVERRIDING the American-Russian drive for strong UN intervention in Palestine, the Security Council of the United Nations decided to send a mild appeal to the Arabs and Jews to cease fire by noon, Monday, May 24. The action was interpreted as a victory for Britain, which led the movement that succeeded in killing the Russian-backed American formula for branding the fighting as a breach of world peace and backing up a cease fire order with the threat of possible economic sanctions or military force. The milder British version appealed to the Arabs and Jews to stop fighting but without any threat of sanction. There was little or no hope that the appeal would be successful.

The Jewish answer to the appeal was favorable. The Jewish Agency has already informed the United States member of the United Nations Truce Commission in Jerusalem that it was prepared to call a cease fire in Palestine at 8:00 p.m. local time Monday. It was further added that if the Arabs agreed to lay down their arms earlier, the Jewish cease fire order would be effective from the time the Arabs ceased fire.

However, it was stated in Baghdad official circles that no notice will be taken by the Arab League nations of the Security Council's request for a cease fire in the Holy Land. All the Arab invasion armies will continue fighting in Palestine and will accept only the unconditional surrender of the Jewish forces. Competent political observers opined that the Arab announcement in effect means that the war in the Holy Land will from now on be intensified. At the same time it removed the last vestige of United Nations ability to bring peace to Palestine.

The British stand on the Arab-Jewish war has aroused considerable bitter resentment in the United States. In order to improve the situation, British Foreign Secretary Bevin expressed to the United States Ambassador Douglas Britain's wish for a common Anglo-American approach toward the problem of Palestine and the Middle East. Bevin was understood to have pointed out that he would hate to see Britain and the United States drift apart over the fighting in the Holy land.

A Whitehall informant disclosed that British obligations to the United Nations are above her commitments to King Abdullah under the treaty with Transjordan. It was pointed out that Britain will have every right to reconsider aspects of her treaty with the Arab King if Abdullah ignores the United Nations appeal for a cease-fire. This announcement is regarded as some kind of pressure on the Arabs.

* * *

US-Soviet Cold War

THE cold war between the United States and Soviet Russia has been getting warmer following the exchange of notes between American Ambassador Smith and Soviet Minister Molotov. The Soviet position seems to have been strengthened by the exchange of compliments between Henry Wallace and Joseph Stalin.

Wallace's open letter to Soviet Russia's Boss Stalin has placed the Truman Administration in a difficult spot and Stalin's reply to Wallace is generally felt to have boosted the prestige of Wallace's Third Party at the expense of Truman.

Obviously as a reply to Wallace and Stalin, Secretary of State General George C. Marshall openly accused the Kremlin of being lacking in sincerity, citing a long list of problems on which the West has been trying to negotiate with Russia to show the world that long, fruitless efforts have been made to reach settlements. Among the problems enumerated by Marshall were armament reduction, atomic energy, German peace, evacuation of US troops from China, American assistance to war-devastated countries and human rights.

Marshall's charge drew a sharp reply from the Soviets and it is certain we will hear more of charges and counter-charges in the future.

Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations challenged Russia to bring the latest peace talks into the United Nations in the form of an agreement with the majority on vital issues like world atomic energy control. "The Soviet Union has immediate and continuous opportunities for demonstrating its willingness to collaborate with the United States in the cause of peace. This opportunity daily is presented at the conference tables of the United Nations," he said.

But Henry Wallace challenged Congress and the leaders of the Truman Administration to conduct an all-over debate on the foreign policy of the United States. He announced that he is ready to proceed to Moscow to talk peace with Stalin.

It is interesting and significant to note that the cold war between Washington and Moscow has been complicated by its effect on US internal politics.

* * *

Agitation In Finland

ALL is not quiet on the home front in Finland following the firing of Communist Interior Minister Yrjoe Leino by President Juho K. Paasikivi under heavy pressure from the various anti-Communist parties. As a conciliatory gesture to the Communists, President Paasikivi appointed a fellow traveller, former Minister of Education Eino Kilpi, as Leino's successor.

It will be interesting to recall that anti-Communist parties have demanded the removal of Leino. It was alleged that the Stapo under the direction of Leino was making illegal arrests of non-Communists, illegally opening mail and listening to telephone calls. Since the coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia, attacks on Leino have been particularly violent and some parties threatened to walk out of the Government unless Leino was fired.

Hundreds of thousands of workers immediately downed tools in protest against Leino's dismissal. According to latest press reports, a general strike is expected. The Finnish People's Democratic Party—a merger of Communists and extreme Socialists—has already formed an action committee to "lead and coordinate activities throughout the country to ensure that no change would be made in the composition of the government before the general elections."

The crisis was complicated by a statement from Eino Kilpi that he would not remain in his post as requested by President Paasiviki. It is generally feared that unless the dispute is satisfactorily settled serious trouble will flare up in Finland.

US Magazine Roundup

New York Times Magazine

"WE Need a Program *For* as Well as *Against*" says Chester Bowles in the April 18 issue of the *New York Times Magazine*. "We (the American people) cannot expect to impose our leadership by force or the threat of force. The people of the world will follow us only if they believe in us, and they will never believe in us unless they are confident that we are their sincere champion and friend. In order to win them we must first understand them . . . Our ability to develop such understanding and to establish enlightened policies in regard to the peoples of Asia, Europe, Africa and South America will shape the future. If we choose to think in terms of Governments instead of people, and to base our decisions on strategic concepts rather than moral and humanitarian principles, we may stumble into a catastrophe.

"The average American believes not only in political democracy but in economic democracy as well . . . Through his efforts in behalf of broad land ownership, minimum-wage legislation, labor unions, cooperatives, social security, the income tax, child-labor laws, public schools, fair-employment practices, and a hundred other devices, we have gone a long way toward the ideal. . .

"When our State Department speaks of 'democracy' in international terms, however, its concept seems limited. We have consistently stressed *political democracy* . . . but we have failed to emphasize the peasant's right to land ownership, the city worker's right to his fair share of food and shelter, the right of people everywhere to a decent minimum of education and health. The Communists have taken advantage of our failure by posing as the one great power which really concerns itself with the interests of the hungry millions . . .

"The economic democracy advanced by the Communists through state planning, state ownership, and land reforms has a direct and practical appeal to the hundreds of millions who have never known anything but poverty and oppression." The tyrannical aspects of communism, which are so shocking to those of us who have grown up in the political democracies of the West, seem less important to a majority of the people in Asia, Africa, eastern Europe and South America, for the simple reason that political oppression in one form or another has always been an accepted part of their lives.

"Communism has won many victories in the last two years . . . Take China, for instance. Three out of every four farmers are tenants, many of whom are held in almost feudal servitude. Only a small fraction of the people are able to get enough to eat . . . Seventy percent of the national budget is going to war purposes. The Chiang Kai-shek Government is a dictatorship ridden with graft and incompetence."

Stating that we have fostered this and like regimes in other countries of the world—regimes which tend to keep the masses of people poverty-ridden, landless and illiterate and which render vast sections an easy target for Communist organizers—Mr. Bowles declares that it is high time we changed our international approach. "The only hope of establishing mass opposition to communism abroad lies in supporting consistently the democratic groups which share our concept of human freedom. But this we have failed to do—sometimes because these groups were weak, sometimes because we were opposed to their economic ideas, sometimes because of the pressure of our military strategists. Worse still, we have been inclined to throw our support behind reactionaries simply because they dislike communism as much as we, and are in position to use force in opposing it."

In answer to his own question "What are the alternatives to our present policies?" Mr. Bowles makes certain specific proposals. "First, we must make it clear to the Soviet Union that we will resist further aggression against duly elected Governments . . . This we are doing now—somewhat hysterically. Second, we must moderate the influence on the State Department of the (military). Secretary Marshall's statement on China was enlightened and liberal . . . Unfortunately, old associates in the War and Navy departments have given him but little opportunity to develop that kind of thinking to its logical conclusions . . . Third, we must awaken the American conscience on the subject of political democracy. Three-quarters of the world is colored—brown, black or yellow. As long as we accept the Negro only as a second-class citizen we cannot hope to win the confidence and friendship of Asia and Africa. Fourth, we must put a stop to the present inflation and learn how to cushion the ups and downs of the business cycle. As we eliminate the danger of unemployment, clear our slums, and provide adequate housing, we will strengthen both our democracy at home and American prestige throughout the world. Fifth, we must take our stand unequivocally beside the hungry and oppressed people all over the world in their fight for increased economic security . . . In all parts of Asia we should throw our weight vigorously against the last vestiges of European imperialism.

"We must demonstrate that we, as Americans, stand not only against tyranny in any form, but for the sweeping economic and social reforms which are so long overdue, and the lack of which now provide such an easy opportunity for the Communists."

Far Eastern Survey

IN the March 24 issue of *Far Eastern Survey*, Raymond Kennedy retraces the steps by which the Dutch have reconquered much of Indonesia. "Since the Japanese surrender in 1945, the main development in Indonesia has been the steady expansion of Dutch reconquest," Mr. Kennedy states, "from less than a foothold two years ago to occupation of all except certain portions of Java and Sumatra today . . . The crucial factors deciding the Dutch success have been the constant strengthening of the Netherlands armed forces, made possible largely by British protection and American supplies; and the inability of the Indonesian Republic to gain active foreign support, either from the United Nations or from any Asiatic or European power except India and Russia."

"Only four months after the Linggadjati Agreement was signed the Dutch attacked in Java and Sumatra in full strength, terming their offensive "police action." Mr. Kennedy finds that "the main purpose of the Dutch 'police action' of 1947, it now seems obvious, was to seize possession of the commercially most profitable regions of Indonesia." The January truce forced a decisive setback upon the Republic. "It has had to yield its most valuable territories, at least temporarily, to Dutch conVague . . .

"The general features of the Linggadjati Agreement are preserved by the truce, in that a sovereign federated state, the United States of Indonesia, is still the announced goal of both parties, this state to be joined in a union with the Netherlands; but the provisions setting forth the procedure to be followed in establishing the United States of Indonesia are vague . . .

"The Indonesian situation has been repeatedly under discussion in the United Nations, but the only strongly pro-Republican statements have issued from the Russians and the Indians. The United States has remained discreetly aloof most of the time, moving into action only to side with the colonial powers in blocking any drastic anti-Dutch measures.

"The Indonesians need not be puzzled at this attitude of the United States, for they should realize that the main lines of the foreign policy of the American government are now determined by strategical considerations based upon the possibility of war against Russia . . . it is the anti-Russian obsession of the United States government which determines American policy in all parts of the world today and which has practically made of the US a member of the 'colonial bloc' in international affairs pertaining to the dependent areas of the earth."

What Chinese Papers Say

RECENT developments in the relations between the United States and Soviet Russia continued to draw much editorial comment in the Chinese press last week. The collection of a "pacification levy" in Hopei was deplored as a revival of the notorious likin.

* * *

US-Soviet Relations

THE majority of the Chinese papers expressed the opinion that Soviet Russia is intensifying her peace offensive against the United States for political and diplomatic reasons. "The Soviet peace offensive is gradually unfolding itself. Stalin's reply to Wallace's open letter can be called the second climax. It has made the Soviet offensive look even more successful and its effects even greater. So it has become more difficult for the United States to deal with the Russians," the *Sin Wen Pao* editorialized.

According to the paper, the objectives of the current Soviet peace offensive are to make people think that Soviet Russia wants peace while the United States desires war and to alienate the nations in western Europe from the United States by casting doubt on the anti-Soviet policy of the United States.

"The technique of the United States," the paper continued, "has certainly not been of a high order and the general impression has been that the United States is in a state of jitters and confusion. American correspondents have already admitted that the United States failed miserably in the peace propaganda war. This attitude makes us feel that the American way of doing things is not clever, for all the people in the world are yearning for peace and do not like the cold war at all. If the United States wants to win the support of the people of the world, she should not merely play a defensive role, but should do her best to gain the upper hand.

"Stalin's reply to Wallace's open letter was designed to demonstrate Russia's desire for a compromise on the one hand and to boost Wallace's position in American internal politics on the other. However, the method used by Soviet Russia is contrary to established diplomatic procedures because Stalin did not write direct to the head of the United States Government, but to his political adversary.

"However, we feel that the United States has no reason to be afraid of entering into direct negotiations with Soviet Russia. If only the United States takes a fair and just stand her direct talks with Russia will do good instead of harm to the peace of the world. If she persists in her refusal to open the door to peace negotiations, she will be supplying the Russians with useful weapons to conduct propaganda war with.

"As a matter of fact," the paper concluded, "whether from the theoretical or practical point of view there is no reason why the United States and Soviet Russia must go to war. Walter Lippmann stated in a recent article that the two different social and economic systems can exist side by side. We hope the United States and Soviet Russia will be sincere and frank and have sense enough to meet each other half way."

The *Ta Kung Pao* described Stalin's reply to Henry Wallace's open letter as an extremely smart move, because it made the best possible peace gesture and nobody could deny the Soviets want to avoid war. "However, no sooner had Stalin made public his reply than the US State Department announced that the United States would not enter into negotiations with Soviet Russia. Doesn't this mean that the United States Government does not want to settle the outstanding issues by peaceful negotiations? Even if this is merely a propaganda war, what the United States Government has done is very bad indeed.

"In this propaganda war, Soviet Russia has won a double victory. Soviet Russia has been represented as a nation which desires peace and hates war. So far as America's internal political situation is concerned the position of Wallace has been strengthened. It showed up President Truman as being anti-Soviet and refusing to have any negotiations. It further indicated that Wallace is in a position to negotiate with the Kremlin and that Stalin is ready to negotiate with Wallace's proposals as the basis of discussion. Just imagine to whom the American people, who want peace rather than war, will give their votes. There can be no doubt that Stalin's reply will have a great effect upon the election battle in the United States."

The official organ of the Young China Party, the *Chung Hua Shih Pao*, said that the root of all trouble is that the Russians lack sincerity. "To speak frankly, we doubt Russia's sincerity. Because the United States Government knows perfectly well that Russia is lacking in sincerity it has not replied favorably to the Soviet proposal for direct US-Soviet negotiations.

"What the people of the United States and of other countries in the world expect of Soviet Russia is that she will demonstrate her sincerity by deeds rather than empty propaganda. If Russia can really change her policy and cooperate with her war-time allies all outstanding issues can be easily settled. The nations of the world will have no more suspicions about her...."

The *Chien Hsin Jih Pao*, however, pointed out responsibility for peace rests with both the United States and Soviet Russia.

"If both the United States and Soviet Russia really desire peace there will be no basic difference between bilateral talks and international conferences. But the trouble is that this is not actually the case.... The entire world earnestly hopes that the United States and Soviet Russia will start peace negotiations. We cannot help appealing to both of them to avail themselves of this golden opportunity to join in an effort to avert the tragic fate of mankind."

* * *

Likin Anew

THE *Ta Kung Pao* expressed regret that once more likin is being collected in a modified form. "Likin was a notorious tax in the history of Chinese Government finances. It plagued the Chinese people for nearly a century and was finally abolished in 1928 as the result of many years' bitter struggles. Unfortunately, likin has come into life again in Hopei province in the form of a temporary pacification levy.

"According to government regulations, this pacification levy is to be imposed on livestock, special local products and prohibited goods. The rate is to range from five to ten percent ad valorem. After the levy is paid, the goods will be allowed to be shipped from one place to another in Hopei Province. Thus, it will be seen that although the levy is not called likin it retains all the evils of likin. First, no mention is made of imported goods in connection with taxable articles. So imported goods will be exempted from this levy. Secondly, the list of goods which are subject to this levy is rather vague and includes all the native products. In other words, all native goods are to pay this levy. Thirdly, it can be said that no maximum taxable quantity has been set. As there exists certain vagueness, irregularities will be possible and those in charge of collecting the levy will have a big chance for corruption....

"Superficially, the levy is to be imposed on goods, but actually it is the consumers who will have to foot the bill. Moreover likin was changed into commodity taxes. Many new taxes have been added. In addition to the Central Government tax, there is the local tax to be paid. It is only safe to say that there will be much confusion between Central Government taxes and local taxes.

"The Hopei Provincial Government has explained that the guiding principle has been based on the 'Plan for Raising Temporary Expenses in the Pacification Areas' as promulgated by the Ministry of Finance. While the pacification areas need money badly, it must be pointed out that the people in these areas are in desperate straits as the result of the war.

"The Government should do its best to help the people in this area by reducing taxes."

What US Papers Say

THE US press expressed hope, last week, that the election of Li Tsung-jen would lead to much needed reforms in China. Among the topics that drew noteworthy editorial comment were the outcome of the Korean elections, Japan's economic needs and Stalin's reply to Wallace.

* * *

Reforms Needed

THE *Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News* declared recently that the situation in China seems to be worsening from the military and inflationary standpoint but the Chiang Kai-shek regime "seems as unwilling as ever to grant the reforms it has promised." The editorial continued: "We would be blind to attribute it entirely to Russia's meddling . . . She has done what any aggressor power would do in a like situation. But the inefficiency and corruption of the Kuomintang Government had left fallow ground for the seeds of Communism. The people in general have felt no benefits from Chiang's rule and do not trust his promises." The same editorial found in the election of General Li Tsung-jen as Vice President of China "one ray of hope" which, though perhaps not in the interest of harmony, "may offer an opening for obtaining changes that must be made before China can become stable and strong."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* commented: "The growing disposition of the Nationalist Government and the rise of a formidable opponent in the person of General Li Tsung-jen should combine to make Chiang Kai-shek more amenable to US pressure for basic reforms. This should be the more so because General Li became popular by advocating such reforms—redistribution of land, discharge of incompetent and corrupt officials and party leaders and strengthening of the military."

* * *

Japan's Economy

THE *New York Herald Tribune*, in a recent editorial on Japan's economy, commented: "Unless Japan is to be a poorhouse, supported indefinitely by large American gifts, Japanese foreign trade must be revived . . . Disputes on the subject among Americans concerned with Japan's economy relate to the volume and character of future Japanese foreign trade, rather than to the need for it . . . There does not seem to be a general realization among American political leaders that economic problems in Western Europe are similar to those encountered in Japan, that these problems are all connected and thus make up a sort of spider web, and that some of the remedies used for the world's ills must be designed for the entire web rather than for any fragment of it . . . what is needed is a revival of world trade."

The *Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News* pointed out that Japan has progressed in her democratization. The editorial further observed: "Until the jingoes took over to initiate what they hopefully regarded as a march to world domination, Japan had a large measure of popular parliamentary government . . . There is every reason to believe that the rank and file in Japan want representative government."

* * *

Korean Elections

COMMENTING on the stoppage of the power supply to South Korea, the *New York Times* observed: "Whatever else may be said of the policy of Soviet Russia, it is consistent. Ever since the Red Army moved into Korea after the collapse and surrender of Japan in 1945, Soviet policy in that unhappy small country has been one of obstruction of all efforts at reunification on a peaceful basis. That now has been climaxed by the shutting-off of electrical power from the Soviet zone of occupation in the north to the US zone of occupation in the south. That the Soviets did it through the mouth of the North Korean government they set up is a subterfuge that fools no one. Soviet Russia still is the occupying power north of the 38th parallel and is fully responsible for what takes places there, as the United States is responsible for that part of the country that lies below the line. It is of a piece with the harassing tactics the Soviet Government has used against the other occupying powers in Berlin and Vienna."

The *Washington Star* also censured "the Soviet-dominated regime in Northern Korea, which denounced the election and claims to be the true government for the whole of Korea. This northern regime is seeking to force recognition from our military authority in the southern zone by cutting off electric power that normally supplies about one-half of the south's power needs."

The *Christian Science Monitor* observed: "Boycotted by the Communists, confined largely to right-wing candidates, the elections were less a victory for democracy than a plea for independence."

The *New Orleans Times-Picayune* commented: "The primary lesson in the Korean election is that what the Russians tried and failed to do in Korea has shown that it is impossible to win an election when the people are supported by assurances of support and protection in the exercise of their electoral rights."

* * *

Stalin Statement

MANY US papers, last week, deemed it unfortunate and suspicious that Stalin replied to Henry Wallace's open letter. The Birmingham, Alabama, *Age-Herald* said; "Stalin's 'acceptance' of Wallace's 'program' tends to cut away the ground for belief in Soviet good faith. Surely the Kremlin must know that the U.S. Government cannot negotiate on the 'terms' outlined by a dismissed former cabinet member . . . Stalin's statement makes it harder to escape the view that the 'peace' kites from the Kremlin are but moves in rather skillful political warface."

The *Milwaukee Journal*: "The whole idea of working in cahoots with Henry Wallace, a discredited politician whose actions constantly seem to hurt his own country and help Russia, has the appearance of another propaganda stunt."

The *New York Herald Tribune:* "Stalin himself comes forth with the suggestion that Russia would be glad to negotiate on the Wallace basis —exactly the notion which the original American communication seems to have been designed to dissipate. The irritating and disruptive nature of this move is so obvious as to induce a wonder as to whether the Kremlin's sheer abysmal ignorance of America may not have something to do with it."

Analyzing Stalin's statement, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said: "Stalin wants "non-interference" in the affairs of other countries, but then he calls it interference when the United States influences other countries with economic aid and diplomacy, and non-interference when the Soviet Union influences countries by beating them up, imprisoning and killing their citizens and seizing control of their governments through the intermediary of quislings . . . Is Stalin ready and willing to draw out of Eastern Europe, where Communism has been imposed on 11 countries? Is he willing to pledge non-interference in the domestic affairs of nations he has already made his satellites and those upon which he has designs? If so, discussions should start forthwith. But there is nothing in the Molotov declaration or Stalin's comment on the Wallace letter to indicate any such decision."

The *New York Times:* "That Stalin himself proposes a settlement which not only accepts the status quo and recognizes all Soviet conquests but also demands decisive additional concessions far beyond Yalta and Potsdam is evident from his selection of the Wallace proposals which he approves. Significantly, he ignores the one Wallace suggestion that might favor the democracies, namely, the free movement of citizens, students and newspapermen between and within the two countries, which would eliminate the iron curtain."

The *Chicago Sun-Times:* "We should ask Stalin for an agenda. It should not take long to find out whether, as Washington seems to fear, Russia wants to sit down with the United States and carve up the world."

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

Modern Man of God

THE MISSIONARY *by Cornelia Spencer. New York, The John Day Company, 1947. 276 pages. U.S.$3.00. Reviewed by F. M. Roberts.*

THIS is a novel of China set in Yochow, north of Changsha, in the turbulent days when the Kiangsi Communists were preparing their escape from the province and their long trek to Shansi. The novel has a simplicity which betokens a certain literary naivite. The story is more like a tract than a novel and so would appeal to a definite group of readers interested in Christian missions and Chinese life.

The plot interweaves two groups, the Americans in a mission organization and a Chinese hospital staff, friends of the Americans. These two groups come together in an atmosphere of mutual esteem which throws light upon the author's own relationships with her Chinese friends and colleagues in the stirring days before 1934, when she was with the Evangelical Reformed Mission in Hunan. The name Cornelia Spencer is a pseudonym chosen by Grace Sydenstricker Yaukey, sister of Pearl Buck.

The story of the American missionaries centers around Daniel, a "modern man of God" who finds his true completion and understanding from a woman not his wife. The generosity and goodness of the wife do not make her particularly lovable. Daniel's modernity, it would seem, consists in an absence of any formal creed and in a devotion to social service and love. The wife holds to a rigid creed.

The story of Dr. Liao, who too works out his ideal of service in the hospital and again on the long march of the Communists whom he is forced to accompany, is a reinforcement of the theme.

Throughout the book are pictures of Chinese life reminiscent of the author's non-fiction books, which seem her proper metier. The visit of the American women to the bride of the Chinese school teacher, the meeting of the sewing circle, the school Christmas celebration, the description of the sick and wounded in the hospital, are pictures of rare charm.

Anti-Bourgeois Art

SOVIET LITERATURE TODAY. *By George Reavey. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1947. 287 pages, index. U.S.$3.50. Reviewed by F. M. Roberts.*

IT seems clear that at the present moment in Soviet art there is a militant emphasis on political aspects and a renewed belligerency toward influences of the bourgeois West. These two emphases are linked with the demand that all problems be viewed through the prism of Communist philosophy. Revolutionary Russian history shows that with every important political step there is a mounting pressure upon the arts. Postwar decrees seem even more severe than was anticipated by the author of *Soviet Literature Today.*

Vladmir Yermilov, a leading Soviet critic and editor of the *Literary Gazette*, in his recent essay on Dostoevsky, gave in brief the official attitude toward bourgeois literature: "Contemporary bourgeois literature is mobilizing all its forces to bestain and cover with mud all things human, to prove the weakness, insignificance and contemptuousness of human nature. The very essence of man is filthy and despicable—this is the foul thesis bandied about by the literary agents of world reaction.

". . . A bitter, irreconcilable struggle for man is raging between progressive and reactionary literature. The progressive camp is led by our Soviet literature."

Nearly a year and a half ago Politburo Andrei Zhdanov delivered his speech on the state of Soviet literature. Since then the Central Committee of the Party has made pronouncements on music, the films, the theater, philosophy.

Eisenstein, the cinema director accused of deviation, shortly before his death gave sage advice to Soviet artists: "We must master the Lenin-Stalin method of perception . . . to overcome all remnants or survivals of former notions which are obstinately and maliciously attempting to infiltrate into our works as soon as our creative vigilance is weakened, even for only a moment."

The book under review, completed in July 1946, is particularly concerned with the decade ending soon after the close of World War I, or what Stalin called Russia's Great Patriotic War. Although the renewed ideological concentration has interfered with the liberating developments that took shape during the war, the fact remains that the period discussed is the most interesting one in Soviet literature.

To make intelligible the decade of his special study, the author not only presents Russian literature since 1917, but builds his thesis upon the outstanding characteristics of Russian literature in the nineteenth century. Before the Revolution the Russian novel had begun to disintegrate, and the Revolution accelerated the process. The work of Joyce in the West had its counterpart in the style of early Soviet writers. The Soviet novel has "treated mainly of the emergent Soviet man in relation to a series of problems confronting him, such as the schism and the civil war.... the NEP period, the collectivization of the land, the rise of a new industrial type and of the innovator in all branches of social life, the struggle against the 'enemies of the people' and the appearance of a new, more solidly and traditionally based citizen."

The novel, as suggested above, reflects the changes in Soviet life and policy. After the Civil War, in the period of NEP, the novel under the auspices of Gorky gained a new realism. This new realism by 1932 became one of the leading tenets of Soviet literature under the name of Socialist Realism. The war brought a synthesis of revolutionary and national experience, of dialectical materialism and of tradition. The author and Soviet critics thought this new movement might well pave the way to a literary renaissance to follow the Great Patriotic War, as the age of Pushkin followed upon the Napoleonic Wars.

The chapters which deal with the organization of Soviet writers and the position of the writer during the war are particularly interesting. The literary critic is important in the Soviet plan. He is regarded as an agent of the theory and practice of dialectical interpretation of history. He is expected, says the author, "to be aware of and to reflect in its broad outlines, the evolution of Soviet policy at any of its principal stages." It is very appropriate to recall the observation of the English critic, Maurice Baring, in 1914: "A truly objective criticism scarcely exists in Russian literature."

The book also is interesting for its hero who is no longer the anonymous mass of the first novels but exemplifies "the noble aspects of human nature;" Soviet poetry; the literature of the nationalities; and the references to Western books most widely read in Russia. The reader would be benefited if the author had included a list of Soviet literature available in English translation. This volume contributes greatly to an understanding of the cultural life of the Soviet state and should be a valuable aid to cultural understanding between Russia and the West. It should lead the reader to direct study of the writers themselves.

The author was born in Russia in 1907 of British parents. He was educated in England and was graduated from Cambridge University. From 1942 to 1945 he was press attache at the British embassy in the USSR. Mr. Reavey is himself a poet influenced by the French Symbolists; a student of contemporary European literature and a translator of Russian literature. With this background one expects, and finds, taste and discrimination in his writing.

"It's all right. I'm the author—I'm just correcting a misprint."

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Vitamin A In Human Nutrition

Research Department of

VITAMINERALS, INC. 3626 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Five hundred years B.C., Hippocrates, sometimes called the Father of the Healing Arts, recommended as a treatment for night blindness that the patient "eat, once or twice, as big an ox liver as possible, raw, and dipped in honey." Today, two thousand four hundred and forty-eight years later, the recommendation of the modern doctor remains, essentially, the same. His patients, of course, are more fortunate than those of Hippocrates; vitamin A is now available as a concentrate, in tiny tablet form, and at a cost, per potency, far less than that of two "ox livers."

We moderns are infinitely more fortunate, too, in that not only has the science of biochemistry discovered that vitamin A is the factor in ox liver which cured the night blindness of ancient people, but the modern-day clinician has revealed that vitamin A also plays other vital roles in human health, equally as important as the preservation of good eyesight.

As a matter of fact, when the eyes suffer as a result of a lack of vitamin A, this condition is, in itself, an important symptom indicating a depletion of the body's reserves of this vitamin. Together with vitamins D, E, and F (unsaturated fatty acids), vitamin A is one of the oil-soluble vitamins. This means that, unlike the water-soluble vitamins, B complex, C, etc., it is stored in the body—notably in the liver. It is then drawn from this organ by other parts and organs of the body—including the eyes—as it is needed. When this reserve is not maintained this is the result:

Mild deficiency symptoms

Retarded growth in the young
Diarrhea
Intestinal disorders
Lack of vigor
Decreased lactation
Dry skin and eruptions
around body hairs
Poor appetite
Poor resistance to infection
Poor teeth and gums
Night blindness
Glare blindness

Some authorities state that as many as 50 percent of otherwise normal children and adults are mildly deficient in vitamin A.

Severe deficiency symptoms

Conjunctivitis (extreme inflammation of the mucous membrane lining of the eyelids).

Infections entering through:
Eyes, tear ducts
Tongue
Alimentary tract
Ear canal
Sinuses
Bladder
Kidneys
Sterility
Weakness
Loss of weight
A wasting of the glands
Stones in kidneys and bladder
Nerve degeneration
Shortened life span

It can be seen, from a study of the above conditions, that the most characteristic changes resulting from a deficiency of vitamin A involve the mucous membrane and skin. In the absence of sufficient A the mucous membrane loses its tone, becomes unhealthy, and is subject to bacterial invasion; it can no longer perform its function of protecting the body from the attack of germs and infection.

Mucous membrane (epithelial tissue) also constitutes a part of the body's organs, and they also deteriorate when deprived of sufficient vitamin A. This is especially true of the kidneys and bladder, and a prolonged deprivation of vitamin A may result in stones (calculi) in either of these organs.

It is well for the doctor to watch the vitamin A intake of patients suffering in-

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fectious diseases, for such persons use more vitamin A than those in normal health. The stores of vitamin A in the body are seriously depleted in the course of a long, chronic infection unless the supply is greater than normal.

It is important, too, that the doctor never allow his patient to use mineral oil as a laxative, as it coats the gastrointestinal tract and prevents the absorption of vitamin A.

We cannot emphasize too forcibly that in a consideration of any one of the vitamins reference must be made to its interrelationship with other vitamins. Thus, in this outline of vitamin A in human nutrition, it is important that we understand that vitamin A is interrelated with, and should be supported by, other vitamin factors.

Hickman, Harris and Woodside have observed that a quantity of vitamin A, insufficient to support life, inducted good growth in rats when administered in association with vitamin E.

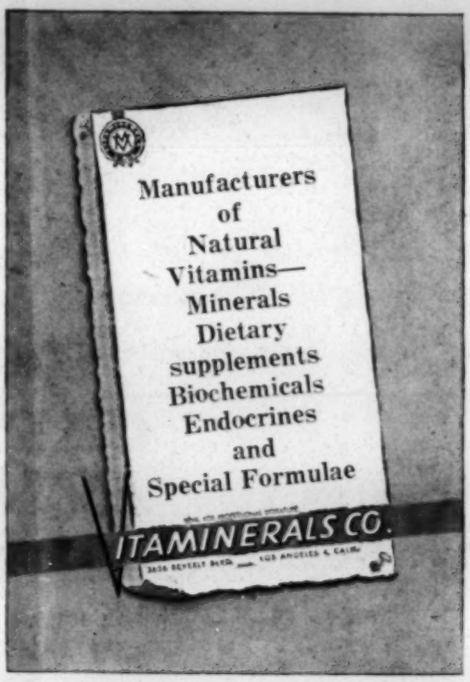
Sure, Theis and Harrelson have found that in cases of vitamin A deficiency there was a reduction of the vitamin C content of the heart, kidney and thymus.

Choline (present in yeast, grain and other natural food factors, as found in the Vitaminerals' concentrated food base), is known to be necessary for the proper use of vitamin A in the body. It has been determined that a diet, poor in choline, even though containing liberal amounts of vitamin A, may produce livers poor in that vitamin.

These and other relationships have been established. There can be no doubt that further investigations, now in progress, will continue to demonstrate the interdependence of all the vitamins. And just as old Hippocrates, in five hundred B.C., knew the practical treatment for night blindness, and as it was not until after twenty-four hundred years that we learned *why* vitamin A-bearing ox liver relieved his patients, so Vitaminerals believed that the vitamins were interdependent years before scientific research had confirmed that fact.

That is why, in formulating vitamin A products, VM. No. 2A and 2Aplus, we include six factors in addition to A; that is why we insist upon a natural base containing all of the vitamins and minerals as a carrier.

Multiple-vitamin therapy, as pioneered by Vitaminerals, is no longer an "idea." It is a cold, scientific fact, the newest, soundest and only practical application of the vitamins and minerals to the deficiency diseases. It is only this application of the multi-vitamins which will produce *results.*



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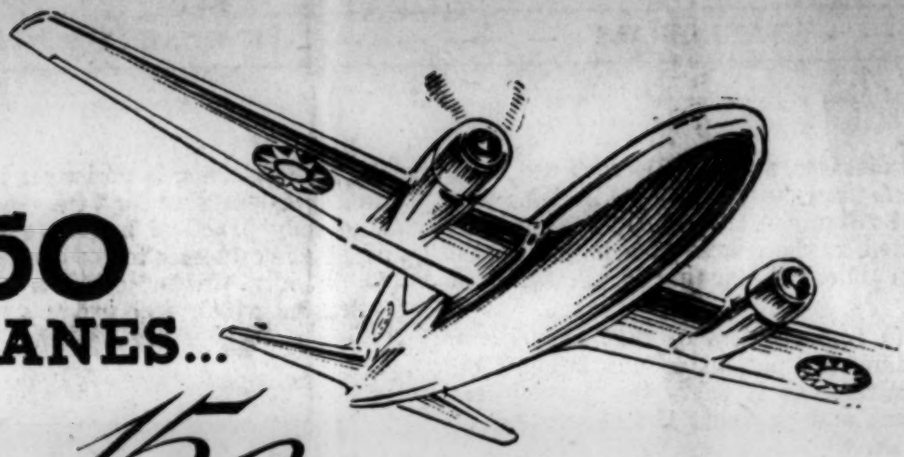

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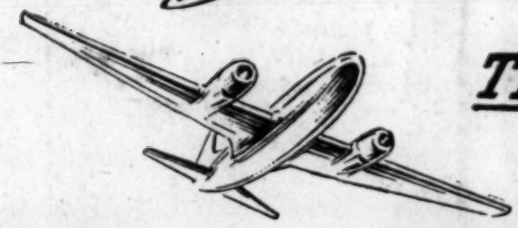

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